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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

NOT for a generation, it is pretty generally agreed, has the Supreme Court of the United States been called upon to render a decision more important and far-reaching in its effects than in the two tariff cases now before it, and in the four or five others that are to come up on January 7. "To a very large extent," says the *Chicago Record* (Ind.), "the whole future policy of the United States as concerns the colonial question will be determined by these decisions." Of the two cases now before the court, one involves the status of the Philippines under the Constitution, the other the status of Porto Rico. The former case is that of Emil J. Pepke, a North Dakota volunteer, who brought fourteen diamond rings to San Francisco from the Philippines. As he paid no duties, the rings were seized at Chicago as smuggled property. Pepke is suing to recover them on the ground that the Philippines are part of the United States, within which all duties, imports, and excises must be uniform. The other case, involving the Porto Rican tariff, is on the assessment of duty on tobacco imported by J. H. Goetze from that island.

If the Constitution extends, by its own power, to all new territory that comes under the flag, it follows, of course, that neither labor nor merchandise from that territory can be barred out of the States by congressional enactment, nor can their entrance into the States even be restricted; and the fear is that, as a result of this condition, a flood of cheap labor and cheap merchandise may work disaster to American industries. On the other hand, it is argued that to hold a distant people as subjects is contrary to the spirit of our Government, and that it is better not to keep under our flag a people who can not participate in our institutions.

In the course of his argument before the Supreme Court, Charles H. Aldrich, of Chicago, ex-Solicitor-General, senior counsel in the Philippine case, referred to the American Revolution, of which the Constitution was a result, and, speaking of the then asserted power of Parliament to tax the colonies, he declared that it was "a startling proposition . . . that a power, the asser-

tion of which justified rebellion and a prolonged and bitter war to resist, was carefully preserved in the very Government established as the result of such resistance; that our forefathers denied an omnipotent Parliament, to decree an omnipotent Congress; that what was tyranny as to them in 1765-1776 is less than tyranny now. Time must be capable of changing principles if this proposition be true." Mr. Lawrence Harmon, also counsel in the Philippine case, referring more directly to the tariff barrier between the United States and the Philippines, said: "The President of the United States has no legislative power. The imposition of customs duties upon commerce between these islands and other parts of the United States after the treaty of peace and exchange of ratifications by executive order is without lawful authority, and the seizure of the property of the plaintiff in error, a citizen of the United States, under such pretended authority, constitutes a taking of his property without due process of law."

Attorney-General Griggs, who is conducting the Government's side of the case, asserted that those who argue that the Constitution follows the flag rest their case upon no specific provision of the Constitution, but rather upon a principle of our Government which, they say, forbids this nation to hold sovereignty over subject territory which it does not make a part of itself under the Constitution. He replied as follows:

"If this were true, it would be a limitation upon the usual and necessary powers of a sovereign independent nation of such tremendous importance as to justify us in inquiring why it was not clearly expressed in the fundamental law by the men who drafted our Constitution. They were learned in the law of nations, they knew the nature of colonies and provinces and how they were acquired by treaty and conquest and discovery, and how they were held and governed by other nations.

"They gave to the nation they founded the usual untrammelled powers of making war and treaties, the most frequent methods by which foreign territory is acquired by the nations of the earth. If they intended to restrict or limit their own Government in these respects, would they not have done so in express terms? They did not do so by any language which can even be suggested as capable of such import, and it is therefore right—nay, necessary—to conclude that they did not intend to do so. . . .

"Is the United States so bound and tied by this Constitution of ours that it can never acquire an island of the sea, a belt across the isthmus, a station for a naval base, unless it be at the cost of admitting those who may happen to inhabit the soil at the time of purchase to full rights as citizens of the Union, no matter how incongruous or unfit they may be, while the foreign-born inhabitant or the aboriginal red man must depend upon the grace of Congress, tho he dwell half a century among us?"

Great additional interest has been created by utterances from ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, showing that they hold the view that the Constitution does follow the flag. General Harrison has given out an abstract of his speech delivered at Ann Arbor December 14, from which we take the following:

"He said we had taken over peoples rather than lands, as heretofore. He held that the civilized inhabitants of the territories were citizens of the United States, and that the revenue provisions of the Constitution relating to taxation for federal purposes applied to the territories. . . . He argued that the provisions of the Spanish treaty and of all treaties were subjected to the Constitution, and could not impair it, and if these islands became part of the United States, in the sense of the Constitution, their people became citizens, and the revenue clause, which

was especially under discussion in the Porto Rican case, applied.

"He argued that the limitations in the Constitution on the powers of Congress, whether expressed in affirmative or negative form, applied to the exercise of that power in all places; that the very object in the section requiring duties to be uniform throughout the United States, which was to prevent Congress from establishing anywhere under the jurisdiction of the United

a very bad situation, give to the Philippines their independence, and put an end to this syndicating colony business, which is obnoxious to our institutions." "The former President's words," declares the *Philadelphia Bulletin* (Rep.), "form an indictment of the Administration's Philippine policy which can not be laughed or sneered away," and the *Philadelphia Ledger* (Rep.) and *North American* (Rep.) express similar views.



WHERE WILLIAM GOT THE HAT.
—The New York World.

"A SAIL! A SAIL!"
—The Philadelphia North American.

"IMPERIALISM" AND THE CARTOONISTS.

States favored ports, would be thwarted if foreign goods might be admitted to Porto Rico free, and thence into the United States free. He especially dwelt upon the liberty clauses of the Constitution as necessarily applicable to all civilized peoples owing allegiance to the United States."

Mr. Cleveland, when asked to discuss General Harrison's speech, said to a representative of the Associated Press that he regarded it as "the best deliverance yet made on the subject which it discusses," and recommended it to those seeking light on the question of territorial expansion "and what it threatens our people."

Turning to the newspaper views of the problem, one might expect that the Republican papers would pretty generally support the supposed Administration view that the Constitution does not extend to Porto Rico and the Philippines; but while the *New York Sun* and *Tribune*, the *Philadelphia Press*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Hartford Courant*, and other Republican papers do follow this course, there are not a few leading Republican journals that support the contrary view. "We want healthy, American expansion, not 'crown colonies' and vassal territories," declares the *Chicago Evening Post* (Rep.); and the *Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.) says: "We believe that it is possible to govern the new territories like the old; that this is not only possible, but that it is by far the best means to bring about peace and contentment. But if there is to be any discrimination, any exclusion, then it is better to let all the islands go." The *Indianapolis Journal* (Rep.), too, says: "Looking at the matter from a constitutional point of view, and without reference to politics or the argument from inconvenience, there can be no doubt that the Constitution in its entirety extends over all territories of the United States as soon as they are annexed." And the *Boston Record* (Rep.) says that if the court agrees with ex-President Harrison, "it will be the shortest and best way out of

corpus to Florida. Still later, in the days of the Wilmot Proviso discussions, Benton and Webster championed the same constitutional theory. It may be a wrong theory. Perhaps officers of the Government have been acting unconstitutionally in the Territories at intervals for a century, because nobody tested those particular acts in court, tho they did not by any means pass without question and controversy. But certainly this view has been held too long, and by too many eminent men, to be characterized to-day by its opponents as a new invention trumped up to serve the interests of commercial adventurers."

The Omaha Kidnaping Case.—The abduction of the son of Edward A. Cudahy, of Omaha, and his return after the father had left \$25,000 in gold at a lonely spot designated by the kidnapers, was a topic of commanding human interest in last week's news. The *Philadelphia Times* believes that "kidnaping for a ransom is likely to receive encouragement from the successful instance reported from Omaha," and the *Philadelphia Press* expresses a similar view; but adds:

"No one can blame a father for his willingness to make any sacrifice to get back his stolen child. The story of Charlie Ross's abduction, and the long, protracted efforts of his heartbroken father to recover him, is known all over the United States. No parent, no normal person read or heard of this long search without feeling the deepest sympathy for the bereaved family and hoping that the pathetic search for the lost child might be rewarded. But the very fact that the kidnapers got nothing has discouraged the business, and the Charlie Ross case has stood almost alone in the annals of this species of crime in this country in recent years. The Cudahy case is a deplorable revival, and the rich gain that the abductors realized will rouse the cupidity and hope of other miscreants all over the land.

"If there is any species of criminal who deserves to be shot on sight it is the kidnaper of children. There is terror in the very name of this fell crime. The suspicion of the proximity and pur-

pose of would-be kidnapers is enough to bring panic into any household where loved little ones serve as a bait to these wicked and conscienceless outlaws. We rejoice that Mr. Cudahy, the millionaire packer of Omaha, has recovered his boy. He doubtless can afford to pay the \$25,000 exacted better than most other parents, but having paid he should be no less willing to spend as much more if necessary to bring the miscreant kidnapers to justice."

Mr. Cudahy is said to have offered a reward of \$25,000 for the capture of the kidnapers; but it is reported in an Omaha despatch to the New York *Sun* that there is no law on the Nebraska statute books that will punish the abductors. A more thorough search may prove this fear to be happily untrue.

WILL ENGLAND ACCEPT THE CANAL TREATY?

NOW that the Senate has ratified the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as changed by the three amendments mentioned in our article last week, the treaty's probable future occupies the attention of the press. The "Davis amendment," authorizing the United States to take such measures in connection with the canal as it "may find necessary for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order," is conceded to be the most important of the changes, as its intent is to allow the United States to close the canal to an enemy in time of war. In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Press* "it does not seem probable that Great Britain, under the circumstances, will make any great objection to that stipulation." The same paper thinks, too, that "Great Britain would have nothing to gain" by objecting to the second amendment, by which this treaty is made to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and as to the third amendment, which strikes out the clause by which the other powers were invited to become parties to the treaty, *The Press* says: "That provision is immaterial to Great Britain, and its exclusion can hardly become ground for serious objection." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, another strongly Republican paper, takes a similar view, arguing that England is more interested in the Suez canal, and can afford to view our canal with comparative indifference. It says:

"There are more coaling-stations along the Suez canal than there can be along the American route. The passage from London or Liverpool to most of the great ports of Asia will be shorter and cheaper in the case of the Suez route than it can be by that of any canal across Central America. England is far less interested in the American isthmian canal than the United States

will be, and this is one of the reasons why there will be no serious objection from London to the change which has been made in the treaty. Another reason in the same direction is that England sees that the American people are earnest in desiring to control the canal, and that unless they secure the control the canal will not be built."

Other papers, however, disagree radically with these forecasts. The London correspondent of the New York *Sun* states flatly that "according to an unofficial statement from an official source" the treaty "will not be accepted by the British Government," and the New York *Times* (Ind.) says: "There is trouble enough ahead to warrant the fullest confidence on the part of the secret enemies of the canal project, who are the real masters of the Republican Senate, that the ratification of this treaty has not brought the canal enterprise within a measurable distance of its beginning. It has probably made it quite impossible to begin."

A middle course for the treaty is predicted by still other journals, which believe that Great Britain will ratify the treaty in return for concessions elsewhere. "Compensation of some sort," remarks the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "will probably be required before we get quite disentangled; and we believe that American sentiment will respond to any reasonable proposition that does not involve the surrender of American territory, in Alaska or elsewhere." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) observes: "Lord Salisbury did not hesitate to sacrifice British interests, so called, in Samoa in order to placate Germany not long ago; he is not incapable of sacrificing established British rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in order to placate the sentiment which dominates the American Senate, if the larger interests of the empire seem to require it. Nor should it be forgotten that such a sacrifice might be made the more easily if compensation could be secured in the settlement of the Alaska boundary."

British press comment, as reported in the cable despatches, has been rather caustic. The London papers "unanimously declare," said the London correspondent of the Associated Press immediately after the adoption of the amendments, "that it will be impossible for Great Britain to accept the amended treaty." The London *Daily News* declares that "the Senate has struck a serious blow at the fundamental principles of good faith among nations," while *The Daily Chronicle*, in a milder tone, says: "We are thankful that the Senate stopped short of amendments obviously designed to wreck the whole proceedings. We believe that a compromise is still possible, as the resources of diplomacy are not yet exhausted." *The Standard*, too, remarks that "time is on the side of a friendly and satisfactory settlement."



J. HAY: "This serving as a tin can isn't what it's cracked up to be."

—The New York Journal.

HIS OWN FATHER WOULDN'T KNOW HIM.

—The Minneapolis Journal.

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE TREATY INCIDENT.

No harm will be done if the whole transaction is left as it is until March, when, we may hope, the new Senate may meet the question in a fresh spirit." *The Saturday Review* thinks that it is time to call a halt on "the policy of perpetual concessions to the United States," and *The Spectator* goes so far as to charge that "apparently the object of the United States Senate has not been to attain a particular object so much as to insult a friendly power, and to make it difficult for that power to negotiate in a conciliatory spirit." *The Speaker* says: "We foresee for the United States grave diplomatic complications with other powers, unless they support America with the object of achieving Great Britain's discomfiture."

THE NEW ANTHRACITE COAL DEAL.

THE purchase of the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of several of the minor independent anthracite organizations by the interests represented by J. Pierpont Morgan & Company, is described by the *New York Herald* as a "romance in the history of financial undertakings." "That a property which was sold as worthless barely two years ago," says *The Herald*, "should be the means of bringing about a transaction last week involving a distribution of \$37,600,000 to shareholders, and entailing an outlay of \$27,600,000 by J. Pierpont Morgan & Company, is indeed remarkable. Such is the story of the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and such is the direct result of the sale of the abandoned canal of the Delaware and Hudson Company." The following account of the events leading up to the purchase is condensed from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

For a number of years, the individual operators of the anthracite region have been firmly in the grip of the great corporations. By merely raising the tolls on their output the carrying companies could freeze them out of any distant market, and by failing to give them cars enough to transport their coal the companies could and did say when their mines should be operated. The railroads being themselves the principal coal-miners have been able, by the subterfuge of charging themselves an exorbitant rate for carrying coal to tidewater, to make an apparently indiscriminating traffic charge.

Some months ago it appeared as if the operators might find some relief through the building of an independent railway from

tion that they would never carry their project to completion. Apparently, they lacked nothing except sincerity. There was money enough within their reach. The tonnage likewise was there. Rights were acquired through the medium of purchase or lease, and there was every reason why the road should be built. And now we learn that one of the most important factors in the proposed line was the first to sell out the rest, the Pennsylvania Coal Company to wit.

The capital of the Pennsylvania Coal Company was \$5,000,000, but the market value of the company just before the deal was engineered had risen to \$20,000,000. The price paid for the stock was \$27,600,000.

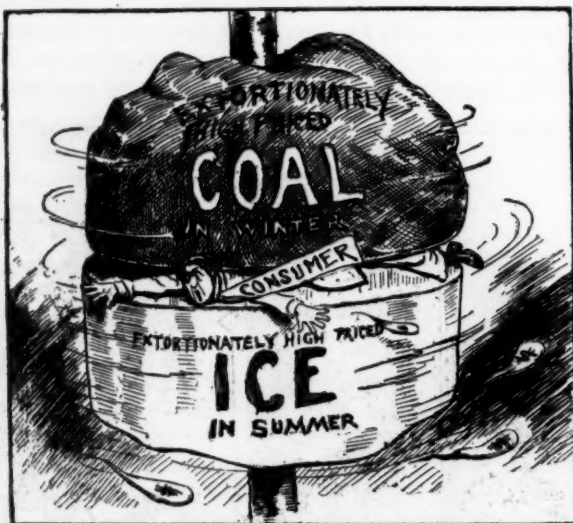
The result of this gigantic transaction will be to put the coal trust "beyond fear of competition," says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. "In a short time," adds the *Providence Journal*, "consumers may be as completely dependent on the managers of the coal roads for their fuel in winter as the family using oil is on the Standard Oil Company." The *Scranton Tribune* believes that the new arrangement will mean complete subjugation of the remaining individual operators; and the *Wilkesbarre News* deplores the ever-growing organization and consolidation of capitalist interests, on the ground that it is widening the chasm between employer and employed. The *New York World* looks for relief toward Socialistic measures and government ownership. On the other hand, the *New York Mail and Express* contends that the combination will probably prove beneficial to all parties concerned, and declares that employers have just as much right to combine as workingmen. The *Boston Herald*, too, believes that the consumer will reap the benefit of lower, and not higher, prices of coal, since the trust magnates would hardly brave popular indignation by arbitrarily advancing the price of a staple commodity of this nature.

GROVER CLEVELAND ON THE ILLS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE dislike which ex-President Cleveland very plainly evinces in an article in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) for the principles which have dominated the Democratic Party in its last two campaigns can hardly be treated as news. Mr. Cleveland's views have been pretty generally known, and it is also generally supposed that the present party leaders have as hearty a dislike for Mr. Cleveland as he has for their platform, and that they are not likely to take his prescription willingly. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.), thinks, however, that "there is no man better entitled than Mr. Cleveland thus to speak, since he has long been one of the chief conservative forces in the party and has twice led it to victory in national campaigns—the only man who has done so in this generation." It adds: "It is true that for the last half-dozen years he has cut no figure as a practical party leader, but has, on the contrary, been repudiated and condemned by those who have directed the fortunes of the party. But in those same years, ever since its repudiation of him, the party has suffered an unbroken series of disastrous defeats, and is to-day in a more demoralized condition than at any other time since the Civil War. In such circumstances, if it has a remnant of common sense left, it will carefully consider Mr. Cleveland's words."

After discussing in detail the defeats of the Democratic Party since 1864, Mr. Cleveland says that the success of the party in 1892 was so overwhelming that a long continuance of its supremacy was to be expected. Then came the capture of the party by the forces of free silver and Populism. Mr. Cleveland goes on:

"The culmination of Democratic wo was reached when its compact with these un-Democratic forces was complete, and when our rank and file were summoned to do battle under banners which bore strange symbols and were held aloft in unfamiliar hands. The result of such a betrayal was foredoomed. This



BETWEEN THE UPPER AND THE NETHER MILLSTONES.
—The Brooklyn Eagle.

Scranton to the sea. The construction of a comparatively short line was to bring them to the Delaware and Hudson Canal bed, the worthless property of a few years ago, and enable them to utilize that bed as the base of their prospective railroad. They announced with all the gravity they could command that they intended to build such a road, and they hotly resented the asser-

abandonment of the principles of true Democracy, this contemptuous disobedience of its traditions and this deliberate violation of the law of its strength and vigor were, by a decree as inexorable as the decrees of fate, followed by the inevitable punishment of stunning, staggering defeat."

Despite this defeat, however, "in 1900 the lesson of 1896 was contemptuously rejected, and every hope of Democratic success was wilfully cast aside. Again our long-suffering rank and file, whose loyalty and obedience deserved better things, were sacrificed in a cause theirs only in name; and again it was demonstrated, but more clearly than ever before, that the only forces that can win Democratic success are adhesion to recognized Democratic principles and reliance upon Democratic councils and leadership." Continuing in the same vein he writes:

"Sincere Democrats of every condition and in every part of the land realize that the situation of the party needs repair. Reorganization is not necessary, but a return from our wandering is absolutely essential. Let us be frank with ourselves, and candidly acknowledge the futility of attempting to gain Democratic victories except in the Democratic cause and through Democratic methods. Recrimination is worse than useless, and the arrogation of superior party virtue will breed only mischief. This is a time for sober thought, tolerant language, and fraternal counsels. We are dealing with the condition of a party that can not be destroyed by external foes; and since its ruin can be wrought only from within it should be imperishable. Above all things, there should be a manly renunciation and avoidance of undue sectional control. Democracy will not operate efficiently on sectional lines.

"There is much for us to do, and the future is full of Democratic duty and opportunity. Our fighting forces will respond listlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause; but if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy, they will gather for battles with old-time Democratic enthusiasm and courage.

"If I should attempt to epitomize what I have written, by suggesting a plan for the rehabilitation and restoration of true Democracy, I should embody it in these words: 'Give the rank and file a chance.'"

Mr. Bryan, in reply to Mr. Cleveland's article, telegraphs to the *New York Journal* (Dem.): "Until Mr. Cleveland sets forth definitely what he considers Democratic principles there is no necessity for comment. The rank and file of the party expressed themselves in 1896 and in 1900, and I have no doubt they will continue to express themselves on issues as they arise."

The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that "to Democrats the words of Mr. Cleveland ring with a clear meaning," and the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) says: "The rank and file have pulled the Democratic Party out of many dangers and difficulties. It is one of the maxims of the Democracy that the mass of the people are always to be depended upon. No man has greater occasion to put his trust in the rank and file than has Grover Cleveland. When he was renominated for the Presidency, in 1892, he was carried over the heads of the party leaders, and in spite of their opposition, by the voice of the people; and the people elected him, as they would have elected a Democrat in 1900 if the leaders of the party had given them an opportunity."

The *Detroit News* (Ind.), on the other hand, remarks:

"Ex-President Cleveland was never noted for modesty; but the climax of his superb and unshakable egotism is reached in his summons to the Democracy to listen to words of warning and wisdom from the sage of Princeton. Whatever sorrow he may feel over the present state of that party, no one who observes political events and studies political conditions can doubt that he himself was the primary cause of the conditions he deplors. Except in the single matter of the tariff, Mr. Cleveland is and has been for years out of sympathy with almost every principle and policy of true Democracy. Ever since, during his first term in the Presidency, he made his peace with those powerful elements which have no politics except to make use of whatever party is in power he has been essentially a Republican, and a modern Republican at that. . . .

"If the rank and file gets another chance, it will certainly not follow Mr. Bryan; but, just as certainly it will not swing back to that other extreme of which Mr. Cleveland is the embodiment and his followers the apostles."

SOME RECENT AMERICAN COMMERCIAL VICTORIES.

A SUCCESSION of short cable despatches from special European correspondents of the Associated Press and the *New York Sun* give brief glimpses of an interesting commercial struggle in which American skill and energy are winning not a few triumphs. These triumphs are stirring up more comment in England than in this country; the *London Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*, for example, each began a series of articles last week based on special inquiries into the question of the decline of British trade, and they candidly admit at the start that in spite of her apparent prosperity, Great Britain is not holding her former position of supremacy, but is being pushed aside, primarily by the United States and secondarily by Germany. The recent award to an American firm of contracts for thirty bridges for the Uganda railroad in Africa was made the subject of inquiries in Parliament two weeks ago, and Lord Cranborne, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, replied that tenders were invited from the United Kingdom on exactly the same conditions as from the United States, but that the American tender was accepted because it was much the lowest. While the Government was anxious to employ British firms, he continued, it could give them contracts only when consistent with public interests. And an Associated Press despatch says: "Sir Harry Johnston, the commissioner for Uganda, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, declares the railroad officials were compelled to send orders to America owing to the British firms being unable to supply their wants in reasonable time. The orders comprise not only bridges, but locomotives and other rolling-stock."

Turning to India, another British colony, one finds that in Burma the highest railroad bridge in the world has just been completed and handed over to the Burma Railway Company by an American firm, which underbid its British competitors. Another skirmish in the same part of the commercial battle-field is reported in the following mail advice from Calcutta to the *London Daily Mail*: "The port commissioners recently invited tenders for locomotives. The lowest English tender quoted £1,544 for each locomotive, and wanted nine months to complete the order. The lowest American tender quoted £1,260, and asked for six months. The latter was accepted, subject to the approval of the Government."

Looking now from the colonies to England itself, one finds that on December 9, a cargo of 3,000 tons of steel plates and angles for shipbuilding from the Carnegie works reached the Clyde. "In spite of the railway freight to Philadelphia and the ocean freightage," says the despatch, "the price is still ten shil-



A FINE OPENING IN CHINA FOR AMERICAN WHEAT AND CORN.

There are 400,000,000 active stomachs in China, and each cries for food three times a day.

—The Buffalo Express.

lings per ton below the English figures." "American and German bars, strips, and other material," says the London *Ironmonger*, "have been freely imported at prices fully twenty shillings a ton below Scottish figures; and even now, tho the local makers have reduced their quotations by more than twenty shillings a ton, they can not recover their position, as foreign competitors are still reducing their rates. . . . Meantime the British iron trade is almost in despair, and the tenor of reports from Midlands would seem to indicate the existence of a belief there that the end of the world is at hand so far as the iron trade is concerned." Another incident that has stirred up some acrid comment and reply in the correspondents' column in the London *Times* is thus noted by the *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* (Philadelphia): "English manufacturers have fresh cause for complaint in the recent sale of a large order of rails and fish-plates by the Carnegie Steel Company to the Great Eastern Railway Company. The grievance is so acute that there has been some official correspondence on the subject. The manager of the Great Eastern, however, gives the best of reasons for placing the order in Pittsburg. First, the English manufacturers would not undertake to make delivery at a date early enough to meet the company's necessities, and, second, the American rails are cheaper."

It is reported, indeed, that the British manufacturers realize so keenly the superior ingenuity, skill, and energy of the American manager and workman that the transfer of considerable British capital to the United States for investment in American manufacturing plants may soon be looked for. The London correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"This policy involves the confession that American competition is invincible; but it also spells ruin to the industrial interests in several lines of British trade. The question of its advantage or disadvantage to America is a matter of the greatest moment. There is not the slightest doubt that the most enlightened English manufacturers understand far better than the Americans themselves the vast opportunities within reach of the United States for securing a great share of the world's trade. Moreover, Englishmen are accustomed to make plans extending much farther into the future than those of the average American business man. . . ."

"More than one American concern just launching out in foreign trade is likely soon to be tempted by the offer of a fancy price in British gold, which will be accompanied probably by an invitation to the present management to remain in control. English inventors have far too high an opinion of American brains to think of supplanting them, and, above all, they do not dream of discarding American workmen. In fact, it is the superior intelligence and energy of American skilled labor which chiefly induce English capital to consider the abandonment of the home field and go where ambition has the fullest scope, and progress is the watchword among employees as well employers."

Nor is it into England and her colonies alone that American manufacturers have been winning their way. In the course of the debate on the estimates in the German Reichstag on December 10 Baron von Thielmann said that since summer the economic situation in Germany had been radically changing, and that people must be prepared to see the upward swing of the trade pendulum gradually declining for a number of years. The cause of this decline in at least one industry is told in a New York *Sun* despatch from Berlin, which says: "The chamber of commerce of Ruhrort reports that the prospects of the Rhenish-Westphalian iron and steel industry for the winter are gloomy owing to the prices of the materials and the cost of production. It adds that if the market continues much longer as it is now the entire industry will be placed in the most serious difficulties. It will be impossible to compete, especially with North American iron and steel, unless freights on the raw and manufactured products are lowered." And this from Norway is not without significance: "The Norwegian Government has awarded the entire contract

for steel rails for the state railways this year, 11,800 tons, to the Pennsylvania and the Maryland Steel Companies. The contract last year was awarded to the United States and England, each taking half."

A story which is said to be adding to the astonishment of our English cousins at American enterprise is related by Mr. Joseph Hood, managing director of Hood's, limited, wholesale hardware merchants of Birmingham, England. *American Trade* (Philadelphia) says that Mr. Hood can furnish "chapter and verse" for the truth of the incident. Here it is:

"An American hardware firm were recently putting down new machinery. They naturally looked for the best procurable. This they discovered was to be found in an English Midland factory. The principal promptly crossed to England, and after presenting his card, asked to be shown over the works, stating quite frankly that he purposed putting down a similar plant. He was met with a smile of genial incredulity. 'We'll show you around for £5,000,' they said to him, thinking to put him off. 'Here's my check,' was the rejoinder. 'I'll come back in three days when it has been met.' The English firm stood by their bargain, showed their American visitor everything, gave him duplicates of the plans, and introduced him to the machine-makers. It is enterprise of that sort that conquers everything."

MR. BRYAN, EDITOR.

MR. BRYAN'S announcement of his intention to publish and edit a new weekly paper, to be called *The Commoner*, in Lincoln, Nebr., arouses in the newspapers the same sort of interest that attaches to all his doings. Mr. Bryan makes known his plans in the following words:

"I have for several years had in contemplation the establishment of a weekly newspaper. Intending to devote my life to the study and discussion of public questions, I have chosen this method because it will best accomplish the purpose which I have in view. Through such a paper I shall be able to keep in touch with social and political problems. The paper will at the same time, if successful, provide an income sufficient for my pecuniary needs, and this kind of work will allow me more time with my family than I have been able to enjoy for several years past."

"I expect to lecture occasionally, especially in college towns, where I can speak to students, but my principal work will be done with the pen, or, perhaps I should say, with the pencil."

"The paper will defend the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform. The first issue will appear in January. I shall be proprietor and editor."

The most diverse views are expressed as to the motives which inspire Mr. Bryan's new venture and the likelihood of its success. In the opinion of the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "the future of *The Commoner* is not roseate with promise," and it believes that Mr. Bryan would have been "truer to his interests had he accepted the \$10,000-a-year offer made by a Western newspaper for a 'leader' a day." On the other hand, the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) thinks that the paper will bring its publisher a fortune, and that "it may easily start off with a subscription list of half a million." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) congratulates Mr. Bryan on his choice of a title for the paper, while the New York *Sun* (Rep.) calls it "absurd" and "utterly without meaning in the United States." According to the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), Mr. Bryan is impelled to this new enterprise by the desire to keep himself before the public eye. "By beginning publication at once," it says, "Mr. Bryan will attract considerable attention to his paper, and even if the great dailies devote less and less space to him, he will be heard from once a week by a certain number through the medium of his own publication." The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Dem.) credits him with far different motives, and declares that "his journal will be a dignified and powerful addition to the press."

"On the whole," concludes the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.),

"Mr. Bryan is to be congratulated on his new public rôle. Whether or not the public is also entitled to felicitation we shall know, say, six months hence."

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

THE vote on November 6 for President is now officially announced in every State of the Union, and the figures in the accompanying table which we take from the *New York Times*, correcting one or two mistakes of omission, seem to be reasonably accurate. They show that a total of 13,967,777 votes were cast this year, against 13,923,378 in 1896—an increase of only 44,399. Mr. McKinley's vote is 112,898 more than it was four years ago, and Mr. Bryan's vote is 145,072 less. Mr. McKinley's plurality of 859,824 is 257,970 greater than in 1896 and 96,833 greater than the largest plurality ever before given to a Presidential candidate, namely, 762,991 to Grant in 1872.

A feature in the vote that attracts general attention in the press is the small increase in the number of votes in four years' time. "It has been proved from census statistics," says the *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.), "that a million fresh voters come into the elective franchise every four years by attaining the voting age. The question arises: What became of nearly a million voters who did not cast a ballot?" It answers:

"There was a most decided indifference to both candidates, or, what is more to the purpose, a most formidable repugnance to both. Among these non-voters were the anti-imperialist Republicans, who would not vote against their party even if they could not vote with it, and the Democrats who were afraid of Mr. Bryan's silver heresy. Then there was a great body of citizens who saw too much Socialism in Bryanism, and too much imperialism in McKinleyism, to be able to choose between them, and thus it was that nearly a million votes were withheld from the polls."

A similar view is taken by the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), which maintains that the total vote cast ought to have been "at least 1,250,000 greater than in 1896," and it states that the actual figures should have the effect of making the Republican leaders "pretty sober and careful." "There is a reserve vote that was not called out at the recent election," adds the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), "that is strong enough to turn the Government over to the Democrats if the Republicans should prove unworthy." The *New York Sun* (Rep.), on the other hand, declares: "The more probable cause for the small Republican increase is that in 1896, the first of the two serious assaults upon the national credit, the public anxiety was extreme and the vote was phenomenally large. In 1900 this anxiety was allayed, and the novelty of the campaign had worn away, and the born stay-at-homes, whom the extraordinary canvass of 1896 had drawn to the polls, stayed at home again."

The factor which was chiefly responsible for the small increase in the vote was undoubtedly the decline in the vote of the Southern States. Only four Southern States showed an increase, namely, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky, while in the other twelve there were losses ranging from about 5,000 in Florida to 103,000 in Texas. Says the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.):

"The Southern States polled less than one fourth of the votes cast in the forty-five States in the Union, altho they must have about one third of the population of the country. The average proportion of voters to population is about one in seven, or an average far below what prevails in the Northern States. This absence of interest in national political questions is not healthful, but it will doubtless continue as long as present conditions prevail in the South.

"The general apathy which appears to have prevailed in three fourths of the Southern States can not be explained entirely by the knowledge that these States were certain to go Democratic in any event. It was undoubtedly due in a large measure to the

unpopularity of the Democratic candidate and platform. The constantly decreasing vote in the States which have disfranchised the colored voters is noticeable. Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina cast in the aggregate only about 179,000 votes. Twenty years ago these same States cast 383,000 votes, or more than double what they did this year, notwithstanding the increase in population of the past two decades. The vote of North Carolina, the other disfranchising State, fell off about 42,000."

This view is shared by many of the Southern Democratic papers. For example, the *Florida Times-Union and Citizen*

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

		Elec- toral Votes.	McKin- ley (Rep.).	Bryan (Dem.).	Woolley (Prob.).	Rucker (People's).	Debs (Soc. Dem.).	Malloney (Social Labor).
	McKin- ley.	Bryan.						
Alabama.....	11	53,669	96,368	1,407	3,797	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	8	44,800	61,142	584	972	.....	.....	.....
California.....	9	164,755	124,985	5,004	7,372	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	4	93,072	122,733	3,790	389	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	6	102,572	74,014	1,617	1,029	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	3	22,550	18,863	546	57	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	4	7,499	28,007	2,239	1,090	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	13	35,036	81,700	1,396	4,584	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	3	27,198	29,414	857	213	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	24	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	15	316,063	309,584	13,718	1,438	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	13	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	10	185,955	162,601	3,605	1,605	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	13	226,801	234,899	2,429	2,017	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	8	14,233	33,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	6	65,435	36,823	2,585	878	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	8	136,212	122,271	4,582	908	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	15	239,147	157,016	6,208	9,716	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	14	316,269	211,685	11,859	837	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	9	190,461	112,901	8,555	3,065	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	9	5,753	51,706	.....	1,644	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	17	324,093	351,913	5,993	4,244	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	3	25,373	37,146	298	6,128	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	8	121,835	114,013	3,686	823	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	3	3,849	6,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	4	54,798	35,489	1,271	790	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	10	221,707	164,808	7,183	669	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	36	821,992	678,386	23,043	12,622	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	11	133,081	157,752	1,009	830	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	3	35,891	20,519	731	518	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	23	543,918	474,882	10,203	4,847	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	4	46,526	33,385	2,536	875	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	32	712,665	424,232	27,908	4,831	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	4	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	9	3,525	47,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	4	54,530	39,544	1,542	339	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	12	123,008	145,250	3,900	1,368	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	15	130,641	207,432	2,644	20,981	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	3	47,089	44,949	205	717	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	4	42,569	12,849	383	367	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	12	115,865	146,080	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	4	57,456	44,833	2,345	1,906	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	6	119,851	98,791	1,586	279	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	12	265,866	159,285	10,124	7,095	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	3	14,482	10,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	292	155	7,217,677	6,357,853	207,368	50,192	94,552	33,450

The above figures are in all cases official. A scattering vote was cast for the National Union Reform, United Christian, and National parties, as follows:

Ellis, Union Reform: Arkansas, 341; Illinois, 672; Indiana, 254; Maryland, 147, and Ohio, 4,284; total, 5,698.

Leonard, United Christian: Illinois, 352; Iowa, 166; total, 518.

Emerson, National: Massachusetts, 469.

Total vote cast, including 6,685 scattering, 13,967,777.

McKinley's plurality, 859,824; McKinley's majority, 468,056.

Vote in 1896: McKinley (Rep.), 7,104,779; Bryan (Dem.), 6,502,925; Palmer (Nat'l Dem.), 133,424; Levering (Prob.), 132,007; Matchett (Soc. Labor), 36,274; Bentley (Nat'l), 13,969; total, 13,923,378; McKinley's plurality, 601,854; McKinley's majority, 286,180.

If any corrections or additions to this table shall be found necessary they will be noted in an article that is to follow on the vote of the minor parties.

(Dem.), in deploring the fact that "never did so many American citizens absent themselves from the polls at a Presidential election," exhorts its own party to abandon its "false gods" and to return to true Democratic principles and example.

Mr. Bryan gained strength in fourteen States and lost in the other thirty-one; Mr. McKinley gained in twenty-four States and lost in twenty-one. Mr. Bryan's heaviest gains were in the East. In New York he gained over 125,000, in New Jersey about 30,000, and in New England States nearly 170,000. In Illinois, too, Mr. Bryan gained 40,000. On the other hand, a Bryan majority of 51,116 in Utah was converted to a McKinley majority of 2,860.

and in Colorado Mr. Bryan lost over 36,000 votes. On the Pacific coast (California, Oregon, and Washington) a Bryan majority of 7,000 was transformed into a McKinley majority of 65,000. Says the New York *World* (Dem.), in summary:

"In strongly Republican New England and in the overwhelmingly Democratic 'solid South' there was a decline in the popular vote, an actual decline, indicating a much larger failure on the part of dissatisfied electors to appear at the polls. In New England it was Mr. McKinley's vote that decreased; in the 'solid South' it was Mr. Bryan's.

"In the great battle-grounds of sound money—the Middle Atlantic States and the Middle Western States, together having nearly half the population of the country—Mr. McKinley stood still. In the former Mr. Bryan gained slightly; in the latter he lost slightly, altho he relatively gained some ground.

"In the great former stronghold of Populism, in those fifteen Northern States between the Mississippi and the Pacific, Mr. McKinley made enormous gains and Mr. Bryan sustained enormous losses. Mr. Bryan's plurality of 150,000 in 1896 was changed into a McKinley plurality of 268,000.

"The vote in the Electoral College—292 to 155, as compared with 271 to 176 in 1896—gives only a slight indication of the real result. It exaggerates Mr. McKinley's victory. It minimizes Mr. Bryan's defeat."

The third-party vote this year reaches an aggregate of less than 400,000, of which total the Prohibitionists polled more than half. The Springfield *Republican* says of this independent vote:

"It is not so encouraging to the Prohibitionists as it might be. They polled over 270,000 in the nation in 1892, and over 249,000 in 1888. They made an exceptionally active campaign this year, the candidates visiting all sections of the country in a special train; and in a quite general disgust with the alternatives presented by the two old parties the Prohibitionists should have profited. . . .

"The Socialist Labor vote four years ago was above 36,000, and this year, with 12,622 votes in New York State alone, it will come nearly up to those figures again. It is safe to conclude that the combined Socialist vote will reach about 150,000, more than two thirds of which goes to the faction that ran a Presidential ticket for the first time. This appearance in Presidential contests of a Socialist Party of some little strength is an interesting feature, and doubtless to prove a permanent feature in national elections."

The third-party vote will be treated at greater length in a later issue.

A Defeat for the Anti-Trust Movement.—The proceedings brought against the Standard Oil Company by ex-Attorney-General Frank S. Monnett in Ohio have ended in a decided victory for the company. In 1892 the Ohio supreme court "ousted" this trust on the ground that it had exceeded its corporate powers in the State; but the company was still doing business in November, 1897, when Mr. Monnett proceeded against it for contempt of court in failing within a reasonable time to obey the court's order. Then began a contest, in the course of which Mr. Monnett failed to secure a renomination by the Republican Party, and the result of which is now seen in a divided decision rendered by the supreme court of the State, December 11, which practically has the effect of dismissing the case. "Mr. Monnett retires defeated," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and the Standard Oil Company will comply with the order of the court to wind up its business—when it gets good and ready. It has taken nearly nine years so far and does not seem to have made much progress." In the opinion of the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), the whole incident gives striking evidence of the futility of anti-trust legislation. It declares:

"While this fight meant much to the State of Ohio, especially in the corrupting effect it has had on politics, it was but a mere incident in the history of the Standard Oil Company. That company has repeatedly shown itself stronger than the legal machin-

ery of States, and will probably continue to do so while such show of strength remains profitable. If great combinations of capital are an evolution from industrial conditions, it is futile to attack them by prohibitory laws as it would be to try to legislate out of existence the locomotive or the electric motor. If they are fed by privilege, such as protective tariff laws or unjust concessions from railways, they may be struck at through these privileges; but leaving unchanged the conditions which generate and sustain such combinations and trying to suppress them by criminal legislation is like trying to hold the wheels of a locomotive after steam has been turned on and the throttle is opened. It is dangerous to the persons who try to hold the wheels and easy for the locomotive. Not only is it futile but mischievous to try to deal with trusts in this way. It has left a trail of corruption over American politics which might otherwise have not appeared. The decision of Ohio's supreme court is but another piece of evidence that attacks on that line are uniformly doomed to failure."

THE DEMANDS UPON CHINA.

THE joint note of the powers to China pleases some of the editorial critics from the fact that it does not demand an exorbitant indemnity that would be likely to result in the partition of the empire. As the Philadelphia *Press* says, "the scramble that the prophets of ill-omen foresaw has not occurred." Other critics think they see the seed of serious trouble in the article that forbids the importation of arms into China. "This article of the note," declares the New York *Press*, "leaves a government without means even to repel foreign invasion or repress domestic insurrection." The New York *Times* believes that the ends that have been sought by our Government fail to find expression in the document. It says:

"What we have sought in the past has been a reasonable indemnity, the integrity of the Chinese sovereignty, the promotion of the reform of the Government by strengthening the rightful ruler, and the extension of commerce, the latter so far as practicable to be accepted as a part of the reparation due and as a measure of future security. Of these objects some are ignored, others are rendered more difficult by the terms of the note. Trade extension is only vaguely provided for. The promotion of the reform of the Government is not considered. The sovereignty of China is practically destroyed by dictating its internal policy, by forbidding the importation of arms and the materials of manufacture, by the occupation of territory to be determined solely by the powers. As the note stands it regards nothing, seeks nothing but the punishment of China for past offenses and the armed prevention of offense in the future. It is cruel, narrow, short-sighted, stupid. Even if accepted by China, it opens a prospect of great uncertainty and difficulty and danger. If rejected by China, there is not, so far as we are aware, a single statesman engaged in this serious business that would dare to predict the consequences or venture to say how the powers shall deal with them."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"VICE must go!" remarked Boss Croker, as he boarded the steamer for Europe.—*The Kansas City Star*.

IF France wishes to get rid of her tiresome General Mercier she ought to give him the command of that invasion of England.—*The St. Louis Republic*.

MAYBE.—Perhaps Prince Tuan has headed for the border with the design of joining the Y. M. C. A., which has been introduced into Russia.—*The Detroit News*.

A SPLENDID life-sized portrait of Oom Paul Kruger has been painted in Paris. It is said to be so lifelike that no barber can view it without tears.—*The New York Press*.

POINT OF ATTACK.—General Baden-Powell has ordered a hundred bicycles for his police force, and the Boers will probably prepare for their arrival by ordering a hundred papers of tacks.—*The Chicago Record*.

THE ULTIMATE CAUSE.—"But why is it," asked the thoughtful Chinese, "that I may go to your heaven while I may not go to your country?" The American missionary shrugged his shoulders. "There's no labor vote in heaven!" said he.—*Puck*.

A GOON story is told of Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of the erstwhile great William Jennings Bryan. She started to school one morning not long ago, and after a desperate run for a street-car, finally succeeded in catching it. As she took her seat she gasped, "Well, I'm glad one of the family can run for something and get it."—*The Review*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE GREATEST BOOKS OF THE CENTURY.

WHAT books have had the greatest influence upon the thought of the nineteenth century? Answers to this question appear in *The Outlook* (December 1), from James Bryce, Henry M. Van Dyke, Arthur T. Hadley, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William De Witt Hyde, Edward Everett Hale, and G. Stanley Hall. It is noteworthy that they agree upon but one book as of undoubted preeminence—Darwin's "Origin of Species." Their lists (Colonel Higginson's list being of authors, not of books) are as follows:

By JAMES BRYCE,

Author of "The American Commonwealth."

1. Origin of Species.—Darwin.
2. Faust.—Goethe.
3. History of Philosophy.—Hegel.
4. The Excursion.—Wordsworth.
5. The Duties of Man.—Mazzini.
6. Das Kapital.—Karl Marx.
7. Le Pape.—De Maistre.
8. Democracy in America.—Tocqueville.
9. Population.—Malthus.
10. Les Misérables.—Hugo.

By HENRY VAN DYKE,

Professor of English Literature at Princeton.

1. Lyrical Ballads.—Wordsworth.
2. Waverley.—Scott.
3. Aids to Reflection.—Coleridge.
4. Sartor Resartus.—Carlyle.
5. Essays.—Emerson.
6. Modern Painters.—Ruskin.
7. A System of Logic.—J. S. Mill.
8. Works of Reid.—Sir W. Hamilton.
9. Origin of Species.—Darwin.
10. In Memoriam.—Tennyson.

By ARTHUR T. HADLEY,

President of Yale University.

1. Civil Code.—Napoleon.
2. Faust.—Goethe.
3. Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences.—Hegel.
4. World as Will.—Schopenhauer.
5. Education of Man.—Froebel.
6. Mondays.—Sainte-Beuve.
7. Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Stowe.
8. Principles of Psychology.—Spencer.
9. Origin of Species.—Darwin.
10. Life of Jesus.—Renan.

By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

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| 1. Scott. | 6. Darwin. |
| 2. Heine. | 7. Emerson. |
| 3. Wordsworth. | 8. Tolstoy. |
| 4. Hegel. | 9. Hawthorne. |
| 5. Robert Owen. | 10. Browning. |

By W. DE WITT HYDE,

President of Bowdoin College.

1. Logic.—Hyde.
2. Positive Philosophy.—Comte.
3. Principles of Geology.—Lyell.
4. Origin of Species.—Darwin.
5. Synthetic Philosophy.—Spencer.
6. Sartor Resartus.—Carlyle.
7. Emerson's Essays.
8. Modern Painters.—Ruskin.
9. Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Stowe.
10. Browning's Poems.

By EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

1. Faust, etc.—Goethe.
2. Origin of Species.—Darwin.
3. Democracy in America.—De Tocqueville.
4. American Commonwealth.—Bryce.
5. Modern Painters.—Ruskin.
6. Emerson.
7. Scott.
8. Hugo.
9. In Memoriam.—Tennyson.
10. Life of Jesus.—Renan.

By G. STANLEY HALL,

President of Clark University.

1. Origin of Species.—Darwin.
2. Logic.—Hegel.
3. Life of Jesus.—Strauss.
4. Educational Reports.—Horace Mann.
5. Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Stowe.
6. Auditory Sensation.—Helmholtz.

7. French Revolution.—Carlyle.
8. Faust.—Goethe.
9. Wagner.
10. Ibsen.

Commenting upon these lists editorially, *The Outlook* says:

"The range of books named in these lists is too wide to make any detailed tabulation valuable or significant. Two impressive facts become clear, however, from any study of these lists: the books selected are almost without exception books of spiritual liberation and of the enlargement of human interests and privileges. The men of letters whose works appear in these lists are those who might have said, with Heine, 'Lay a sword on my coffin, for I was a soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity.' Goethe, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Carlyle, Heine, Ruskin, Hugo, Emerson, Browning, Coleridge, Tolstoy, belong with the noble company of those who, in the arts, have striven to set men free and to put them in possession of the larger life. In this great company belong also Darwin, Hegel, Mazzini, Kant, Helmholtz, Schleiermacher, and Spencer. In different fields, with diverse aims and with tools of many kinds, these thinkers, investigators, and writers have helped to let men out into a freer and a vaster world. If books of distinctly religious aim are few in these lists, it is because the religious spirit has begun to penetrate all human activities and to heal that ancient and atheistic schism which has broken man's life into fragments by separating what has been mistakenly called the secular from that which has been recognized as the religious."

WILL THERE BE A REVIVAL OF TRAGEDY?

THE unpopularity of the serious and elevated drama, especially of tragedy, has been a subject of no little discussion in recent years. But is there no prospect of a renaissance of this supreme form of art? What is the answer imposed on us by a study of the conditions under which tragedy was born and developed? Mr. W. L. Courtney, the distinguished English critic and editor of *The Fortnightly Review*, has dealt with this interesting subject in three lectures on "The Idea of Tragedy in Ancient and Modern Drama." These were delivered before the Royal Institution and have just been published in book form. Mr. Courtney's historical review and forecast have not escaped criticism; but in the main his views are accepted by playwrights and dramatic critics. He admits that the present temper of the public is inhospitable to tragedy, yet he hopes for a favorable change in the not distant future. We quote first his destructive remarks. Discussing contemporary tendencies, he says:

"In the present age there is no particular liking or room for tragedy. The world is apt to shut its eyes to the deeper aspects of existence, because any attempt to pierce below the surface is held to involve unpleasantness. Comedy may or may not be a great success, but at all events it is far more likely to win its triumphs in an epicurean age than its elder sister, tragedy. People go to the theater in order to be amused and to laugh; they hardly care to be made to feel. Some of the most earnest work of contemporary authors falls flat because it is held to be out of tune with fashionable surroundings of leisure and wealth, and artists themselves acquire a wilful petulance and an accent of revolt owing to this atmosphere of carelessness or apathy. . . .

"For years past there has been a period of increasing prosperity, in which notions of ease and comfort and security have forced into the background all graver questions as inconvenient and irksome. How can the artist thrive when the standard of living is fixed by the men who run theaters for various motives: because it is not a bad form of investment, because the patronage of the drama is fashionable; but mainly because they want to be amused? It is under such circumstances that English comedy becomes farce, or else a so-called musical play; while those who might appreciate tragedy if they saw it have to content themselves with vulgar and extravagant melodrama."

All this is highly discouraging, yet Mr. Courtney points to hopeful signs of a return to serious dramatic writing. He refers to Stephen Phillips, Mrs. Craigie, Mr. Pinero, Laurence Irving, and Mr. Esmond, as playwrights not merely of promise, but

of achievement. Mr. Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" he declares to be a true tragedy in form, management, and style. Yet whatever talent exists will not flourish unless social and political conditions change, and Mr. Courtney believes that great changes are coming. He writes:

"But when the people alter, these things, too, will be different, and it is possible that even before our eyes the temper of the nation is transforming itself. Tragedy, born of the people, is at its best and fullest when it is contemporaneous with a great outburst of national life. Are we not living at present under a wave of indignant emotion, which is sweeping away class distinctions, destroying the false notion that wealth is a form of nobility, bringing down the rough estimate of things to the bare human level, the qualities which make a virile and efficient man? Never in history has a nation awakened to the consciousness of its real sources of greatness without finding expression for its heightened feeling in art. That, I take it, is the hope, as eventually it will be the glory, of the twentieth century."

So much by way of prophecy. But what is the modern idea of tragedy, and what is to serve as its material? Tragedy, as Mr. Courtney shows, has undergone an evolution. At bottom it is based "on some rudimentary instincts of popular fancy and popular mysticism." It owes little or nothing to dialectical process of pure reasoning, and is born of the people, of essential qualities, of ordinary human nature. The Greeks gave us the first conception of tragedy, which still persists in modified forms. To them "tragedy always meant a conflict of some kind, depending on two antagonistic forces. Necessity without, freedom within, the conscious exercise of personality, brought into direct and immediate struggle with the stern environment of destiny." Without human will there could be no tragedy, and equally indispensable were fate and foreknowledge. The next advance in the conception of tragedy is identified with the Elizabethan dramatists and especially with Shakespeare. The Shakespearian drama is, first of all, a drama of individuality. The *dénouement* turns on the virtues or vices, defects or excellences, of an individual. "Real destiny is a man's own character," is the pervading motive in Shakespeare. The social environment counts for nothing, personality is everything. There is no blind fate; we carry our own happiness or doom within ourselves.

Not so with modern tragedy. Mr. Courtney points out the great change in a few words:

"Since Auguste Comte, the Positivist philosopher, added to the list of sciences the most modern of all, sociology; since Herbert Spencer wrote his 'Social Statics' and has since completed his study in the imposing volumes of his sociology, we have learned to look upon the gradual evolution of a social order as some great wave which carries along the individual with it. With this conception is also connected our fuller appreciation of the popular forces in history, and of the progress and meaning of democracy."

Ibsen, of all moderns, appreciates the new tendencies most keenly, and his dramas embody most completely the modern idea of tragedy. To Ibsen tragedy is "the failure on the part of a given individual to achieve his mission." Mr. Courtney admits that "to know that one has a life vocation, to sin against it, and consequently to acknowledge oneself a failure is of the essence of tragedy." Ibsen puts the causes of failure in the social conditions as well as in personality, in heredity frequently. He is not a pessimist nor a fatalist; he is a revolutionist and wages war on convention and laws that hamper the individual. But Ibsen is parochial and somewhat prosaic as well as obscure, in Mr. Courtney's view. He kills every element of real heroism in his characters. Is he justified in this? Is not "the grand manner" essential to tragedy? Mr. Courtney hesitates in his answer. He says:

"Perhaps the time has come when literature ought no longer to belong to the center, but to the circumference, and there are

many signs among our writers that they have definitely accepted this view of the circumference as the chief object of their interest. Meanwhile, from the point of view of tragedy, which Aristotle said ought to deal with great things, and which has been depicted in poetry as tragedy 'with purple pall,' as the some regal splendor should belong to those whose ruin is depicted before our eyes, the tragic drama that you find in Ibsen is singularly mean, commonplace, parochial. . . . There may be tragedies in South Hampstead, altho experience does not consistently testify to the fact; but at all events, from the historic and traditional standpoint, tragedy is more likely to concern itself with Glamys Castle, Melrose Abbey, Garisbrooke, or even with Carlton House Terrace."

Mr. Courtney also objects to Ibsen's symbolism. A character in tragedy will fail to impress upon us the desolation of failure unless he be typical and representative. Yet Ibsen is admitted to be a real and great dramatist and a master of his craft.

OPENING OF THE GRAND OPERA.

THE chief musical event of the early winter has been the opening of the season of opera in Italian, French, and German at the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York. The initial opera was "Romeo et Juliette," followed in the same week by "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Aida." Nothing unusual marked the commencement of the season; and with the exception of a new baritone, M. Sizes, who appeared as Mercutio on the first night, the singers are much the same as in preceding years. Of the opening opera Mr. W. J. Henderson says (in the *New York Times*, December 19):

"In opera as in other things history repeats itself, and the files of the newspapers for any of the previous years could be depended upon to furnish an excellent account of what took place in the yellow temple of hybrid art in upper Broadway last evening. In the first place, there was the customary furbishing of the temple itself to make ready for the official advent of high society. Those who read newspapers know that there has been opera at the Metropolitan this fall and winter since the first night of October, and that Marguerite and Carmen and Elsa and Lucie have trod the boards and warbled their passions and their woes to the same old boxes and seats. But that part of society which spells itself with a large S has not officially noticed the existence of such opera. It was opera in English, for the people, and at low prices. Some few of the personages whose names always figure in the social chronicles of the town have from time to time looked in upon the proceedings, but always, as it were, incognito. So when the great night of open refulgence for society was at hand it became necessary to prepare the temple for the elect. There were sweepings and scourings and washings and polishings. . . .

"Mme. Melba's delivery of the familiar waltz song, which she sang very fast and with an extraordinarily acid tone, was the first signal for general applause, and two bouquets were thrown upon the stage. Mlle. Bauermeister graciously consented to carry them off the stage, while Juliette went on with her part. Old opera-goers remember an occasion when Mlle. Bauermeister indignantly refused to do this, but Mlle. Bauermeister has learned a thing or two since that time. The duet between Mme. Melba and M. Saleza in the first scene pleased the audience, but chiefly because of the tenor's admirable share in it. It was not till the second act that Mme. Melba's voice showed its true quality, and then she and M. Saleza sang their balcony scene exquisitely. The applause which followed this came from all parts of the house, even the ladies in the boxes joining in it. The ensuing scene brought the great figure of Edouard de Reszke as Frère Lawrence into sight, and there was a burst of hearty applause to welcome him back to the familiar boards. M. Saleza's work in the duet and banishment scenes won him enthusiastic commendation, and he was recalled several times. He was in superb voice."

Mr. Henry T. Finck says (in *The Evening Post*):

"When Mr. Savage's English opera-singers invaded the Metropolitan Opera-House, eleven weeks ago, they began a series



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LEADING SINGERS OF THE NEW OPERA SEASON.

1. Edouard de Reske.
6. Andreas Dippel.
11. Lillian Nordica.

2. Nellie Melba.
7. Johanna Gadski.
12. Louise Homer.

3. Jean de Reske.
8. Suzanne Adams.
13. Giuseppe Campanari.

4. Albert Alvarez.
9. Bernestine Schumann-Heinke.
14. Milka Ternina.

5. Pol Plançon.
10. Antonio Scotti.
15. Ernest Van Dyke.

of what may be called performances of grand opera by operetta singers. When it was found that the patrons preferred Gilbert and Sullivan to Verdi, Gounod, and Wagner, it was intimated in large letters that the town would now be treated to a rare spectacle of operetta given by 'grand-opera' singers—a wonderful and sudden metamorphosis on the part of these singers that might have almost interested Ovid. Last evening Mr. Grau's singers took possession of the Metropolitan, and at last there was grand opera by grand-opera singers. Gounod's 'Romeo et Juliette,' to be sure, is not particularly grand in one sense of the word. The libretto is not exactly an improvement on Shakespeare, while the music for the most part has the artificial sweetness of the chemical saccharin. For the opening of the season, however, Gounod's opera is well suited, as it presents few things to distract attention from the social features of the occasion.

"These social features were quite as brilliant as usual, and the opera, too, was presented in the traditional manner, with a cast of well-known singers, including Bauermeister, Melba, Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, Saleza, and Sizes. The transcontinental trip did not appear to have affected Mme. Melba's voice; she was cordially welcomed, and after she had warmed up to her task, proved once more that as a voice-producer Australia can compete with Italy, the birthplace of the *bel canto*. Her singing was not any deeper or more dramatic than Gounod's music, so the two were excellently suited to one another, and in the florid passages she was, of course, particularly effective. The two eminent basses, De Reszke and Plançon, were warmly greeted, and sang and acted to the satisfaction of the most fastidious. M. Saleza was in better voice than he used to be last year, and made a picturesque Romeo, while a good impression was also made by the newcomer, M. Sizes, tho the rôle of Mercutio is too

insignificant to enable one to pass judgment on his merits in general."

SOME POETRY ON THE NEW CENTURY.

THE exciting controversy, which raged a twelvemonth ago over the question of the century-end seems now to have subsided; and only the voice of the Muse is heard, celebrating the incoming of another cycle. The most notable contribution of this nature is Mr. Edwin Markham's poem "The Mighty Hundred Years" (in *Success*, December). The poem is divided into three parts. In Part I. the poet sees "the Muses in august assize standing before the Planetary Norns," and hears them declare "the story of the Mighty Hundred Years":

The dawn was loud with thunders, white with levin,
Walled by the whirlwind, dark with aged wrong;
Then came the bright steps of the Lyric Seven,
And heights and depths grew resonant with song.
Above the dead the circling music sprang—
Dead custom, dead religion, dead desire;
Down the keen wind of dawn the rapture rang,
White with new dreams and shot with Shelley's fire.
Out of the whirlwind Truth that came on France,
Rose the young Titaness, Democracy,
Superb in gesture, with the godlike glance;
Now stirred, now still with dream of things to be.
She drew all faces as a lighted tower,
Strong mother of men, molded of lion race;
And all men's hearts were shaken by her power,
The strange, disturbing beauty of her face.

Part II. we reprint in full:

Lo, man tore off the chains his own hands made
Hurled down the blind, fierce gods that in blind years

He fashioned, and a power upon them laid
To bruise his heart and shake his soul with fears.

He questioned nature, peered into the past,
Careless of hoary precedent and pact;
And sworn to know the truth of things at last,
Kneelt at the altar of the Naked Fact.

One mighty gleam, and old horizons broke!
All the vast, glimmering outline of the Whole
Swam on the vision, shifting, at one stroke,
The ancient gravitation of the soul.

All things came circling in one cosmic dance,
One motion older than the ages are;
Swung by one Law, one Purpose, one Advance,
Serene and steadfast as the morning star.

Men trace the spacious orbits of the Law,
And find it is their shelter and their friend;
For there, behind its mystery and awe,
God's sure hand presses to a blessed end.

And so man pushes toward the Secret Vast—
Up through the storm of stars, skies upon skies;
And down through circling atoms, nearing fast
The brink of things, beyond which Chaos lies.

Yea, in the shaping of a grain of sand,
He sees the law that made the spheres to be—
Sees atom-worlds spun by the Hidden Hand,
To whirl about their small Alcione.

With spell of wizard Science on his eyes,
And augment on his arm, he probes through space;
Or pushes back the low, unfriendly skies,
To feel the wind of Saturn on his face.

He walks abroad upon the Zodiac,
To weigh the worlds in balances, to fuse
Suns in his crucible, and carry back
The spherulic music and the cosmic news.

In Part III., the Powers of Water, Fire, and Air call upon
Man to bind them to his service:

Make us the Genius of the crooked plow;
The Spirit in the whisper of the wheels;
The unseen Presence sitting at the prow,
To urge the wandering, huge, sea-cleaving keels.

The last two stanzas of the poem are as follows:

It is the hour of Man; new Purposes,
Broad-shouldered, press against the world's slow gate;
And voices from the vast Eternities
Still preach the soul's austere apostolate.

Always there will be vision for the heart,
The press of endless passion: every goal
A travelers' tavern, whence they must depart
On new divine adventures of the soul.

In *The Chautauquan* (December) appears a poem on "The
Shrinking Earth: A Twentieth-Century Vision," by Edward J.
Wheeler, that treats of the territorial strife that ensues among
the nations as an apparent result of the progress of the race.
The preparation of the Earth for man and his coming are re-
lated:

And then a strange thing came to view
That set the wise to thinking:
As man in skill and wisdom grew,
The earth kept shrinking, shrinking.
The steamships throbbing o'er the deep,
The cables creeping under,
Contracted all the seas that keep
The continents asunder.
A hundred miles became as ten
Where iron steeds went rushing,
And myriads, soon, of angry men
For ampler room were pushing.
They dropped the hammer and the spade,
They seized the sword and saber,
And every nation stood arrayed
For war against its neighbor.

In response to the cry of man for an answer to the riddle pre-
sented by this "shrinking of the earth," the angelic choir reap-
pears:

Peace upon Earth! But not the peace
Of sullen isolation.
Not yet the shrinking Earth may cease
Nation to draw to nation.
Yet not for war hath God designed
The narrowing seas, but rather
For brotherhood of all mankind
In one all-loving Father.
For this the Earth must smaller grow.
To this is Man progressing,
And some day all shall see and know
The beatific blessing.

Even with the words arose a crash
Of nations in collision,
And cannon-roar and saber-clash
Destroyed the heavenly vision.
But o'er the tumult of the fray
The angels kept on singing,
And still their song, "Some day, some day,"
In human hearts kept ringing.

Reading of the German Workingman.—A Lutheran
pastor in Germany who possesses the appetizing patronymic of
Pfannkuche (Pancake) has lately written a book entitled "What
Does the German Workman Read?" It is the result of personal
investigation and much study of the statistics of circulating li-
braries. The *New York Evening Post* (December 1) thus sum-
marizes Dr. Pfannkuche's observations:

"He finds, for instance, that there is nearly twice the demand
for books on science and pure literature that there is for books on
political subjects. Apparently such a circulation as 'Coin's Fi-
nancial School' or the works of Henry George had in this coun-
try would be impossible in Germany. This confirms thoroughly
the general impression of political inertness in the German
masses. A racial tendency appears markedly in the large de-
mand for popular books on science and philosophy. Haeckel
and Darwin, for example, are in constant request. It is very
doubtful if the statistics of our circulating libraries would show
a similar bent for philosophy in the American workman. The
novelists naturally carry the most votes. Here Zola, whose
popularity diminishes, to be sure, leads all the rest. Jules
Verne, who perhaps is reckoned as a scientist, is a bad second.
The German classics are much read, with Heine far in the lead.
Goethe and Schiller, Hauptmann and Sudermann are peers, so
far as popularity is concerned. Spielhagen is in a class by him-
self, above the classics, but far below the sentimental and do-
mestic Marlitt. What is most surprising is the demand for
poetry. A Leipsic library, which excludes fiction, circulates
each year among its patrons of the printing-trades as many vol-
umes, chiefly poetry and the drama, as its shelves contain."

NOTES.

THE following story of Mr. J. M. Barrie is related by *The St. James's
Gazette*: "Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch
a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, 'a good
many sixpenny ones among them,' he dolefully relates, when rushing round
a corner he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing
hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in
recognition and asked each other whether he went. Then Kipling, ex-
claiming 'Lucky beggar, you've got papers!' seized the bundle from
Barrie, flung him some money, and made off. 'But you did not stoop to
pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?' queried one of Mr. Barrie's hear-
ers, amusedly. 'Didn't I, tho!' returned Barrie; and added ruefully, 'but
he hadn't flung me half enough.'"

A MINOR mystery of Hamlet appears to have been cleared up by a dis-
covery just made at Elsinore, in Denmark, the scene of the play. An old
document has been found in the archives of this ancient town, stating that
in 1585 a wooden fence, which had been erected by the burgomaster, had
been destroyed by a company of English actors. The names of the actors
include some who are known to have belonged later to Shakespeare's com-
pany. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which announces the discovery, points out
that Shakespeare "shows a curiously exact knowledge of the local condi-
tions of that little seaport." Among the several touches of what we should
now call "local color" is the reference to the "beetling cliffs," a striking
characteristic of Elsinore. It is universally agreed that Hamlet was writ-
ten about the year 1601. The *London Academy* suggests that Shakespeare's
arbitrary preference for Elsinore (not mentioned in the old play on which
Hamlet was founded) may have been due to what he heard of the place
from his fellow players in later years.

APROPOS of the recent retirement of President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins,
the *New York Evening Post* says: "Where other men would have built
handsome buildings, he sent north and south and across the water for a
few great scholars, and set them to teaching in such quarters as lay near-
est to hand. Early Hopkinsians, if not 'evil-entreated,' studied almost 'in
caves, and the holes of the earth,' and in fact it is only of recent years that
the university has been decently housed; but in each of these shabby
rooms were the necessary books, and a great specialist with his disciples
and coworkers. He proved, as *The Nation* said at the time, that the body
of instructors was the real thing, and that you might have a university
'and a pretty good one, under a tent with a library of five hundred
volumes kept in soap-boxes.' You might have hunted over America in
vain in the late '70s to find another such institution, and nothing has been
more gratifying than the generous way in which the great universities
which subsequently carried out President Gilman's idea, and carried it
further than he, with small and shrinking resources, could do, have
acknowledged his leadership in shaping the American university ideal. It
was largely his work, in its direct and indirect effects, that gave American
scholarship its citizen's rights in the academic world at large."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HAECKEL'S SOLUTION OF THE "RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE."

AT the opening of a new century, especially one succeeding the nineteenth, called "the wonderful century" by leading thinkers, it is natural to "take stock" and ask what philosophy has to say at this juncture about the deepest and highest problems engaging the human mind. "What stage in the attainment of truth have we actually arrived at? What progress have we really made during its [the closing century's] course toward that immeasurably distant goal—the solution of the riddle of the universe?"

These questions are put by Prof. Ernst Haeckel and elaborately answered in his latest work (just rendered into English), "Die Welträthsel," or "The Riddle of the Universe." Professor Haeckel is Germany's greatest biologist, and he believes that specialists should interest themselves in the philosophy of nature as well as in the mere facts and observed uniformities. He had long contemplated writing a complete "system of monistic philosophy," but advancing age and failing strength render that impossible. The present work marks the close of his studies and final conclusions in philosophy and moral science. He writes from the view-point, not of an agnostic, but of a monist. He rejects materialism as emphatically as he does supernatural religion. At the very outset of his book he states his position thus:

"All the different philosophical tendencies may, from the point of view of modern science, be ranged in two antagonistic groups; they represent either a dualistic or a monistic interpretation of the cosmos. The former is usually bound up with teleological and idealistic dogmas, the latter with mechanical and realistic theories. Dualism, in the widest sense, breaks up the universe into two entirely distinct substances—the material world and an immaterial God, who is represented to be its creator, sustainer, and ruler. Monism, on the contrary, recognizes one sole substance in the universe, which is at once God and nature; body and spirit (or matter and energy) it holds to be inseparable. The extramundane God of dualism leads necessarily to theism; the intramundane God of the monist to pantheism."

In many other places Haeckel repeats the formula of the "unity of God and nature," but without defining his meaning very clearly. Religion, apart from its ethical side, he regards as superstition. Special creation, the personality of God, divine control or guidance of the universe, immortality, and the freedom of the will he declares to have been "shattered" by modern science and the discovery of "the great eternal iron laws" throughout the universe.

Professor Haeckel first discusses the evolution of the human body and the nature of the vital functions. Then he enters upon a consideration of the soul—its nature, "embryology," and phylogeny. On the strength of the data in these chapters he dismisses the belief in immortality, summarizing his arguments against it as follows:

"The *physiological* argument shows that the human soul is not an independent, immaterial substance, but, like the soul of all the higher animals, merely a collective title for the sum-total of man's cerebral functions; and these are just as much determined by physical and chemical processes as any of the other vital functions, and just as amenable to the law of substance.

"The *histological* argument is based on the extremely complicated microscopic structure of the brain; it shows us the true 'elementary organs of the soul' in ganglionic cells.

"The *experimental* argument proves that the various functions of the soul are bound up with certain special parts of the brain, and can not be exercised unless these are in a normal condition. If the areas are destroyed, their function is extinguished; and this is especially applicable to the 'organs of thought,' the four central instruments of mental activity.

"The *pathological* argument is the complement of the physiological. When certain parts of the brain (the centers of sight,

hearing, etc.) are destroyed by sickness, their activity disappears; in this way nature herself makes the decisive physiological experiment.

"The *ontogenetic* argument puts before us the facts of the development of the soul in the individual. We see how the child-soul gradually unfolds its various powers; the youth presents them in full bloom, the mature man shows their ripe fruit; in old age we see the gradual decay of the psychic powers, corresponding to the senile degeneration of the brain.

"The *phylogenetic* argument derives its strength from paleontology and the comparative anatomy and physiology of the brain. Cooperating with and completing each other these sciences prove

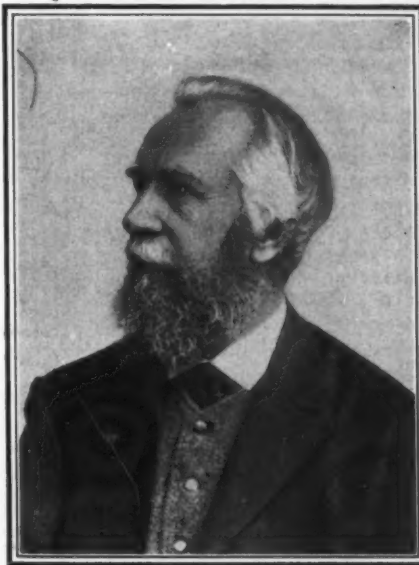
to the hilt that the human brain (and consequently its function, the soul) has been evolved step by step from that of the mammal, and, still further back, from that of the lower vertebrate."

In short, immortality, concludes Haeckel, is a dogma in hopeless contradiction with the most solid truths of empirical science. The loss of the belief in an immortal soul, he asserts, would be a positive gain, not a misfortune, to humanity. Similarly with regard to worship, revelation, and the churches. Monism, however, has its religion, and it finds in nature the only true revelation:

"The modern man, who has science and art—and therefore 'religion'—needs no special church, no narrow, enclosed portions of space. For through the length and breadth of free nature, wherever he turns his gaze, to the whole universe or to any single part of it, he finds indeed the grim 'struggle for life,' but by its side are ever the good, the true, and the beautiful; his church is commensurate with the whole of glorious nature. Still, there will always be men of special temperament who will desire to have decorated temples or churches as places of devotion to which they may withdraw. Just as the Catholics had to relinquish a number of churches to the Reformation in the sixteenth century, so a still larger number will pass over to 'free societies' of monists in the coming years."

Haeckel's point of view and method have been sufficiently indicated to permit hastening on (omitting a *résumé* of his treatment of Christianity) to his final summary and closing words. The great law of the cosmos, he says, is the law of substance, the constancy of matter and force. This law rules out all the postulates of theology and metaphysics and assigns mechanical causes to phenomena. There has been no "creation," but evolution, and everything has conformed to a single law. But do we know anything of the *nature* of the substance of the cosmos, of the cause of the observed uniformities? No, answers Haeckel. The one riddle of the universe that now remains, the "problem of substance," has not been solved and, in fact, monism has given up the attempt at solving it. Says Haeckel:

"We grant at once that the innermost character of nature is just as little understood by us as it was by Anaximander and Empedocles twenty-four hundred years ago, by Spinoza and Newton two hundred years ago, and by Kant and Goethe one hundred years ago. We must even grant that this essence or substance becomes more mysterious and enigmatic the deeper



Photograph by Geo. Reimer, Berlin.
ERNST HAECKEL.

we penetrate into the knowledge of its attributes. . . . We do not know the 'thing-in-itself' that lies behind the knowable phenomena. But why trouble about this enigmatic 'thing-in-itself,' when we have no means of investigating it, when we do not even clearly know whether it exists or not?

"From the gloomy *problem* of substance we have evolved the clear *law* of substance."

In a chapter on monistic ethics Haeckel answers the question how the loss of "anthropomorphic" conceptions of the cause of all things will affect men's lives and conduct. Morality, he says, is independent of any belief in the supernatural. It is based on human experience, on scientific comprehension of social coexistence. The love of others is as natural as self-love. No one can prosper and be serene and happy unless everybody around him is equally happy:

"The golden rule says: 'Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.' From this highest precept of Christianity it follows of itself that we have just as sacred duties toward ourselves as we have toward our fellows. . . . (1) Both these concurrent impulses are natural laws, of equal importance and necessity for the preservation of the family and the society; egoism secures the self-preservation of the individual, altruism that of the species, which is made up of the chain of perishable individuals. (2) The social duties which are imposed by the social structure of the associated individuals, and by means of which it assures its preservation, are merely higher evolutionary stages of the social instincts, which we find in all higher social animals (as habits which have become hereditary). (3) In the case of civilized men all ethics, theoretical or practical, being a science of rules, is connected with his view of the world at large, and consequently with his religion."

Professor Haeckel's religion, he explains further, consists in the cult of goodness, truth, and moral beauty, and the last word of the nineteenth century, in his judgment, to humanity is that in monistic religion and ethics there is "ample compensation for the anthropinistic ideas of 'God, freedom, and immortality' which we have lost."

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT SAND.

A NUMBER of curious and interesting facts in regard to the uses of sand, and about curious varieties of sand, are gathered together by F. Faideau in a contribution to *La Science Illustrée*. The greater part of this article is translated or abstracted below. Says M. Faideau:

"Sand formed of little grains of silica is due to the action of running water. It is ordinarily more or less white or gray, but is frequently colored red or yellow by salts of iron. Its uses are quite important.

"Sand heats in the sun more quickly than air. In desert regions this brings about whirlwinds which have been studied by M. Pictet in Africa with the aid of thermometers and small light substances. In the middle of the morning the temperature of the air being $+22^{\circ}$ [72° F.], that of the sand reaches $+30^{\circ}$ [86° F.]; but it rises rapidly, and may reach $+75^{\circ}$ [167° F.] toward 2 P.M. The result is a gyratory motion of the air from below upward, which may carry up quite heavy bodies, such as hats or large newspapers.

"Because of its hardness, sand borne by the wind has important mechanical effects. At certain places it wears away rocks and even tree-trunks, which are furrowed and polished as if by glacial action. Window panes exposed to its action, as near the seashore, lose their polish.

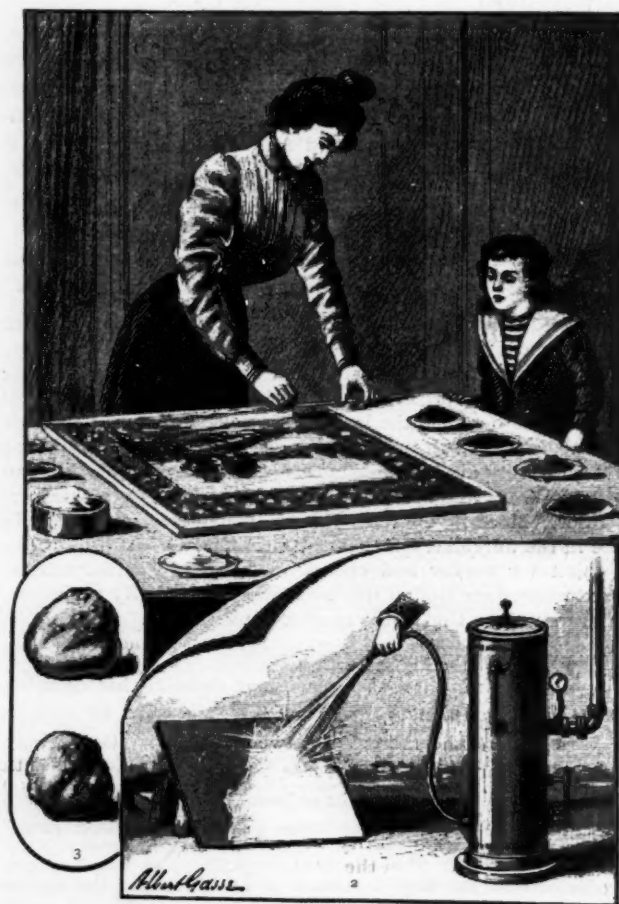
"An American, Mr. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, invented in 1871 a method of utilizing this property. In his early experiments he blew a jet of quartz sand, by means of steam, against a block of corundum, and in less than half an hour made a hole in it 4 cm. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches] in diameter and of equal depth. This is the more curious because corundum is harder than quartz sand.

"A few seconds of exposure to the sand-blast are enough to depolish plate-glass completely, and if parts of the plate are covered with a design or model of rubber or paper, an engraving is obtained. Rubber or paper is attacked less quickly than glass, doubtless because the sand grains rebound from the soft and elastic surface.

"Adaptations of the principle enable us to engrave glass, cut lines or letters in stone or marble, sever metals, clean castings, etc.

"At New York, in 1896, a metallic viaduct 350 meters [$1,148$ feet] long was cleaned for painting by this means. A square yard was cleaned in five minutes, requiring thirty quarts of sand issuing at the speed of 90 meters [295 feet] per second. . . . The hulls of ships have also been cleaned in the same way, quickly and perfectly.

"The same method, however, may be used without pressure, and the sand may be replaced by other substances. Thus, in



1. MAKING A SAND PICTURE. 2. CLEANING METAL SURFACE.
3. "CAT-HEADS" (CONCRETIONS OF SAND) FOUND IN PARIS.

1872 Morse took out a patent for a method of fine engraving by means of a mixture of sand and emery allowed to fall freely from a certain height, not under pressure. In 1886 George Hopkins obtained similar results by giving a simple oscillatory movement to a box containing a mixture of lead and emery."

Passing from the uses to the curiosities of sand, M. Faideau next mentions its possibilities in art. The picture shows how a landscape may be depicted in colored sands; but the method has the fault of lack of permanence. "After painting comes music," remarks the author; and he next tells of the remarkable sonorous sands, described for the first time by Seezten in 1810, and now known to exist in various parts of the world, as at Gebel-Nagus, near Mount Sinai; in Hawaii; near Kabul; near Manchester, Mass.; and elsewhere. These sands, when in motion, give forth sounds varying from those of an eolian harp to those of a bell. The investigations of Professor Bolton, of Washington, D. C.,

have established that this property is due to the extreme purity of the sand (its freedom from admixture with dust or mud), and the fact that a film of air, condensed on each grain, enables it to vibrate as an elastic body.

Another curiosity is the "floating sand" of the river Llano in South America. This stream detaches from its banks small aggregations of sand as large as a quarter-dollar, which go floating off, often uniting to form patches a foot or more in diameter. The weight of this sand is between twice and thrice that of the water, and the grains are probably sustained by adherent air.

Still other curiosities in the way of sand are the concretions found in Paris and known there as *têtes de chat* (cat-heads). These are illustrated in the figure. M. Faideau ends his list of curiosities by noting the recent medical use of sand as a hot bath. He might have added that it has even been recommended for internal use as an aid to digestion, as described in a recent paragraph in those columns.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND OCEAN CABLES.

IF, as has been asserted in some of the daily papers, wireless telegraphic messages will soon be sent from one side of the Atlantic to the other, had we better not go slow in building any more ocean cables? This is a pertinent question, as we Americans are thinking of investing a good many millions in cable connections with our new Asiatic possessions. *Electricity* talks the matter over, and concludes that we need not yet abandon our cable stations and tear the apparatus from our cable-ships. It says, editorially:

"Various developments have taken place in wireless telegraphy of late, which may in the near future make that method of transmitting messages invaluable to the commercial world. We refer among other things to the improvements Mr. Marconi has made in his transmitter and receiver. He has done away with the vertical wires, substituting low cylinders for them, and with this new arrangement has succeeded in sending messages over considerable distances. The transmitting of a message over ninety miles is no longer considered an achievement of note, as may be inferred from a recent report of the United States consul at Brussels to the State Department. A station has been established at La Panne, Belgium, for the exchange of wireless telegraphic messages between Belgium and England. The Dover-Ostend mail-boat *Princess Clementine* was fitted up with temporary apparatus for use in experimental trials. The test showed that messages could be transmitted with the same regularity and celerity as ordinary telegrams. Various messages were sent from the vessel to Ostend, Brussels, Dover, and London, and the reception of each was acknowledged promptly. Subsequently, the consul adds, a message was sent from the vessel to the station at Dover Court, Essex, a distance of almost ninety miles, including many miles of cliffs and sea.

"The most startling development, however, is the statement recently made by one of Mr. Marconi's assistants, that inside of a year it would be possible to transmit wireless messages across the Atlantic. This, it is claimed, will be possible owing to improvements made by Mr. Marconi in his apparatus. A full explanation of his alleged new discovery has not yet been given out, but the Italian inventor is said to have announced positively that it is entirely successful, and that all submarine cables will be done away with, and the cost of ocean telegraph messages reduced to a nominal sum."

The writer admits that this announcement has somewhat dampened the ardor of the advocates of the Pacific cable project. If Marconi, he says, can in a year or two send wireless messages two thousand to three thousand miles, what is the use of spending \$12,000,000 for a cable to the Philippines, when Marconi instruments would cost about \$10,000? He answers this question as follows in his concluding paragraph:

"Altho we have no desire to appear pessimistic, it is a well-

known fact that a child has to learn to creep before it can walk, and that this same principle applies to every great invention that has ever been brought out. Improvements in the telephone, the locomotive, the dynamo, and almost everything else were made gradually and slowly and not by leaps and jumps, and in our opinion wireless telegraphy will be no exception to the rule. As one hundred miles is about the longest distance over which a wireless message has ever been sent after years of labor, it is scarcely likely that one year, two years, or even three years, will see this distance multiplied by twenty."

A NEW LIFE-PRESERVER.

AMONG the beneficent inventors of the day, says a contributor to the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, September), "is one whose modest personality, altho as yet little known, will soon become as familiar as that of the discoverer of the Roentgen rays or the inventor of the Marconi system of telegraphy." This, it seems, is M. Robert, formerly of the Academy of Caen, but now connected with the Lycium of Cherbourg. His discovery, according to this enthusiastic writer, requires no special apparatus. It is well known that after two or three hours' immersion in water the cork of ordinary life-preservers becomes saturated like a sponge, and they finally lose their efficiency. M. Robert first reduces the cork to very small grains and then covers these with a rather thick coating of lampblack by a process which remains secret. Covered with lampblack, which hermetically seals all the pores, the cork becomes absolutely impervious to water. Moreover, reduced to grains, it is much less bulky and can be lodged in apparatus or garments which are much lighter and hence much more convenient than the vests or belts hitherto employed. The first experimental tests of the new preservers took place at Lorient and were crowned with success. Since this exhibition, M. Emile Gautier, of the National League of Physical Education, has made for his own satisfaction interesting experiments in the bay of St. Malo, and, according to his report, it is impossible to sink with the Robert life-preserver. This garment weighs only 1,200 grams, [26 pounds], and can be worn permanently under the clothing, without inconvenience or fatigue. The French ministers of war and the navy have decided that the schools of engineers, the five great military ports, and eighteen men-of-war shall be in the future equipped with the double life-saving plastron, the latest device of the inventor.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



ROBERT LIFE-PRESERVER.

DEATH AMONG ANIMALS.

AN article controverting the common opinion that nature is frankly cruel was recently quoted in these columns. In it the author quoted many authorities to show that among animals death is usually calm and comparatively painless. In a contribution to *La Nature* (Paris, November 10), M. Henri Coupin cites numerous instances that support this view, but calls our attention to the fact that domestic animals, from their long intimacy with man, seem to have lost some of the indifference to death shown by their wild relatives and to have taken on a more human attitude of anxiety and fear toward their approaching end. Says M. Coupin:

"Death with animals has not the same moral characteristics as with man. As is remarked by Dr. Paul Baillon, . . . even if

dumb creatures have an idea of death, they at least have no cruel apprehension of it, and are more fortunate in this respect than man, in whom the thought of a future life justly inspires fear. They have neither regret for the past nor anxiety for the future. Besides, their last moments are generally made easy for them by two favorable circumstances: the comparative insensibility to pain that characterizes many animals, and the promptitude with which most of them succumb to the teeth of their enemies.

"When death comes, the animal submits without a murmur. Up to the last agony, it preserves a constant calm, which, with its attitude of body, shows that it is dimly conscious of its final dissolution and has a presentiment of its approaching end. A few examples will be sufficient to illustrate the character of serene gravity—almost of majesty—with which animals meet death."

After relating the narratives of several eye-witnesses of the death of wild animals, similar to those given in the article mentioned above, which we have already quoted, M. Coupin goes on to say:

"According to this testimony, resignation is the moral trait that generally characterizes death among animals. But there are always creatures, remarks Dr. Ballion, that appear not to be resigned to their fate and that fall into a state of black despair when their end approaches. These are of species that live in close intimacy with man. We often see in such cases, as death draws near, an increasing agony of expression, as if, at the moment of leaving the friends so dear to them, they felt the bitterness of the final separation."

The article closes with anecdotes illustrative of this peculiarity of domesticated animals, which those who have witnessed the death of a pet dog or cat can scarcely have failed to notice.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SHOOTING AT THE CLOUDS.

THE method of dispersing hail-storms, and so protecting vineyards, in the wine-producing countries of continental Europe, by disturbances of the atmosphere due to explosions of gunpowder, has been described in these columns. According to an article in *The Scientific American*, the method has spread rapidly over the Continent and is now widely used with great success. It seems to be practically a means of creating an artificial whirlwind of great power, which interferes with the formation of the storm. In a recent speech before the Vienna Meteorological Institute, Burgomaster Stiger, the originator of the present method, gave some facts regarding his first experiments with the cloud-shooting cannon. Says *The Scientific American*:

"He began his experiments with the fundamental principle of disturbing the intense stillness preceding a hail-storm. In view of the established fact that there is no physical reason why sound waves should exercise an effect on the formation of hail, Stiger determined that it would be necessary to confine his operations to creating a form of whirlwind. An official trial in 1897, conducted by an expert, demonstrated that after the firing of a shot a small whirlwind arises, easily perceptible in the reflected sunshine. This whirlwind ascends with a piercing whistle, the sound lasting for 13 seconds in daytime and 20 seconds at night.

"During this experiment it was noticed that a swallow which flew within the radius of one of these whirlwinds instantly dropped dead. On examination the bird had the appearance of being shot.

"The mechanical energy created by the wind thus produced, upon which Stiger laid great stress, found few supporters in Europe until at the congress in Casale, Italy, a Professor Roberts reported that at a distance of 240 feet the wind had destroyed a strong diaphragm. Thereafter several experiments held at St. Catherine demonstrated that the whirlwind was the main if not the sole agent in diverting hail.

"Some careful experiments were carried on in Austria during the early spring, mention of which may also be of interest at this point. The experts who attended the exhibition could plainly

see the wind rise from the mouths of the funnels with lightning rapidity, possessing all the aspects of a shot. When large cannon were used, whistling could be heard for 20 to 28 seconds. The most marked effects, however, were produced by horizontal shots. For the experiments, shields built of thick paper and linen were placed at intervals of 40, 60, 80, and 100 yards from the mouth of the cannon. When the circle of wind enfolded these shields, the heavy linen and paper were torn from the frames, the solid posts and framework snapped in two and cast from 18 to 22 yards, while a large mastiff standing near was lifted into the air and after turning several rapid somersaults hurled against the ground with such force that his interest in cloud-shooting demonstrations was effectually dispelled.

"It is calculated that these artificial whirlwinds carry their energy to a height of 1,600 to 2,000 yards, thus accounting for their effect on the clouds. As regards the creation of the wind, the explanation is that the air circulating in the mouth of the funnel is set in motion by the explosion of the powder and hurled forth in a ball that expands upon leaving the funnel until its full force is reached some distance overhead. In actual operation rapid firing is avoided, its effect being to diminish the force of the wind. The shooting must be done during the quiet preceding the storm. Only quick matches or fuses should be used, percussion-caps and similar inventions being barred."

OUR POPULATION TEN CENTURIES HENCE.

IN the year 2900 these United States will contain nearly forty-one billion of inhabitants—that is, if the law of increase that has held in the past continues to hold in the future. This computation, which is made in *The Popular Science Monthly* by President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reminds one somewhat of a calculation showing that if a baby should keep on growing at the rate of growth during a year or so of infancy, he would be a mile high at some specified future time. Both processes are mathematically unimpeachable, but there is an "if" in each case. However, President Pritchett's table is interesting. It runs as follows:

Year.	Computed Population.	Year.	Computed Population.
1900.....	77,472,000	1970.....	257,688,000
1910.....	94,673,000	1980.....	296,814,000
1920.....	114,416,000	1990.....	339,193,000
1930.....	136,887,000	2000.....	385,860,000
1940.....	162,268,000	2100.....	1,112,867,000
1950.....	190,740,000	2500.....	11,856,302,000
1960.....	222,067,000	2900.....	40,852,273,000

Says the writer, in commenting on his figures:

"The law governing the increase of population, as generally stated, is that, when not disturbed by extraneous causes such as emigration, wars, and famines, the increase of population goes on at a constantly diminishing rate. By this is meant that the percentage of increase from decade to decade diminishes. It will be noticed that the figures just given involve such a decrease in the percentage of growth. A simple differentiation of the formula gives as the percentage of increase of the population per decade 32 per cent. in 1790, 24 per cent. in 1880, 13 per cent. in 1990, while in one thousand years it will have sunk to a little less than 3 per cent. But according to the formula this percentage of increase will become zero, or the population become stationary, only after the lapse of an indefinite period.

"How great a change in the conditions of living this growth of population would imply is, perhaps, impossible for us to realize. Great Britain, at present one of the most densely populated countries of the globe, contains about 300 inhabitants to the square mile. Should the present law of growth continue until 2900, the United States would contain over 11,000 persons to each square mile of surface.

"With the growth of population our civilization is becoming more and more complex and the drafts upon the stored energy of the earth more enormous. As a consequence of all this, it would seem that life in the future must be subject to a constantly increasing stress, which will bring to the attention of individuals and of nations economic questions which at our time seem very remote."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A RETROSPECT OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN THE PAST CENTURY.

THE Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, organizer and president of the World's Parliament of Religions, and president of Oberlin College, has recently given an interesting summary of the progress of religious toleration during the past hundred years. The heroes and martyrs of religious liberty, he points out, do not all belong to the nineteenth century, nor to any one religion. Socrates, Jesus, Paul, Luther, Bruno, Xavier, Voltaire, Jefferson, bore witness in different ages to the right to preach doctrines unwelcome to the majority. Dr. Barrows continues (in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, December 1):

"But if we contrast present conditions with those prevailing in most civilized lands at the beginning of the century, we shall see that one of the marked features of the last hundred years has been the wondrous growth of the idea of liberty of conscience. In arguing with those who oppose toleration, Professor Bonet-Maury, of the Protestant faculty, University of Paris, in his just published and very important 'History of Liberty of Conscience in France from the Edict of Nantes to July, 1870,' rightly says: 'They forget that men's beliefs are the fruit of liberty, and that the disposition to impose upon men by force any sort of faith is to attack the divinity of conscience and to outrage the majesty of the divine Image which is within us.' He has very clearly exposed the errors of those who fight the rights of conscience. Their first error is psychological: the notion that philosophical or religious beliefs depend directly and exclusively on the will; and secondly, the theological error: the notion that diversity of religion is a fault or a transgression of the divine Will."

"No sensible man acquainted with the facts," says Dr. Barrows, "can fail to realize that the wide growth of toleration is one of the most important facts of the century. Wherever we look, whether to Russia or to Italy, to Germany or South Africa, to Great Britain or China, to France or Austria, we behold the area of toleration, and hence, of religious liberty, widening." In the German empire, he thinks, the progress of toleration has been conspicuous, so that, according to Dr. Schaff, this great Teutonic realm "is committed to the principles of religious liberty, and equally as much as the United States." "Altho the papal syllabus of 1864 condemns religious toleration among the eighty heresies of the age," the Roman Catholic Church has widened its independence and its power in Germany since its triumph over Bismarck. The Jesuits are, however, still excluded, on the ground of the state's right of self-defense against those believed to be political agitators. In Austro-Hungary the law of 1868 grants full liberty of religion to a number of churches recognized by the Government—a long step in advance of preceding conditions. In Italy, the constitutions which were granted in 1848 to the several states guaranteed the free exercise of worship. In Spain, the constitution of 1876 permits those who are not Roman Catholics to worship in private houses. Switzerland comes nearest to America in religious freedom. In France, the Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish churches have been placed on a level before the law; "the right of assembly and teaching is legally unquestioned, and Protestant missionaries are able to go everywhere in France." Yet the spirit of persecution is not dead there, tho on the whole great and encouraging progress has been made. Holland and Scandinavia, while they have church establishments, like every country in Europe except Switzerland, grant "perfect religious equality." Even in Turkey, by the treaty of Berlin, the Sultan's Government agrees that in no part of the empire "shall difference of religion be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity, as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public employments, functions,

and honors, or the exercise of various professions and industries." The Armenian atrocities, like the recent atrocities against the Jews by the Christian Government of Rumania, were in direct contravention of treaty stipulations. Both have been permitted by the Christian powers of the world.

The British empire Dr. Barrows calls "the widest domain of toleration on which the sun shines." In Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and throughout the large and teeming peninsula of India, "full liberty of conscience and all the rights of spiritual freedom are enjoyed." The disestablishment of the Anglican Church of Ireland in 1868 was one great step forward, while "the surely coming disestablishment of the church in Scotland [Presbyterian], Wales and England [Episcopal]" will greatly enlarge the area of liberty. Dr. Barrows curiously passes by Russia.

In South America, he says, "the rights of non-Catholic citizens have received new guaranties or have been acknowledged for the first time, in Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and elsewhere." In Mexico toleration is a part of the new life of the republic.

In China, too, religious freedom has been greatly enlarged. Besides Confucianism, other religions have from time immemorial been looked upon with indulgence, and five hundred years ago probably no other country in the world could have been compared to China in this respect. During the whole period of the great prominence of the Nestorian Church in the far Orient, Christians worked side by side with Confucians and Buddhists. After the medieval period, however, when Nestorian Christianity almost faded away from China and Western Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits, some unfortunate misunderstandings arose, and Christians suffered as great hardships at the hands of the exasperated Chinese as the Jews suffered at the hands of Christians in Spain and elsewhere, or as Protestants and Roman Catholics suffered at each other's hands in an era when the idea of religious freedom was unknown in Europe except to a few philosophers. "The recent fanatical uprising of those who hate all foreign influences," says Dr. Barrows, "will not permanently diminish the area of religious liberty in the far East."

Of America, "the great home of true liberty," Dr. Barrows says:

"In the United States the Government has no authority to interfere with religion. The fullest liberty is possible only where the church and state are separate. From the beginning of our organized national life this separation has prevailed and been the fundamental law and practise of our country. Here the Jews have had freedom and have been treated with a friendliness never elsewhere shown to them. . . . When complete religious liberty exists, toleration becomes not a legal, but a mental and moral condition. It is a state of mind, and the most remarkable advance has been in the kindlier feelings between men of various faiths and various divisions of the same faith. James Grant Allen, in his 'Reign of Law,' recalls the time in the last century when Christians used to throw live snakes into the assemblies of other Christians of whom they disapproved. Snake-throwing has disappeared. Occasional acts of intolerance occur, but are opposed to the almost universal sentiment of the country. Bigotry, or the worship of one's own opinions, is giving away to charity. Pulpits are exchanged to-day by representatives of various denominations. Eighty years ago such interchange was scarcely known. The Unitarians have accomplished a large work for the spirit of true tolerance. Men who are pronounced in their church preferences are pleading with more and more earnestness for the cooperation of denominations. Church comity is coming to be a fact. Men are seeing that Presbyterianism, for example, is much smaller than Christianity; that Congregationalism is not the Holy Catholic Church. With Christian large-mindedness we are learning to love the virtues and achievements of other denominations. The rise of the Young Men's Christian Association, the mighty evangelistic work of President Finney and Mr. Moody, the marvelous growth of the Christian Endeavor Societies, all have had a powerful influence in promoting fellowship, and hence in breaking down the spirit of intoler-

ance. The next step of progress will resemble the political change which came over our country when the colonies having common interests became federated. Federation precedes either unification or wide and generous cooperation in many things.

"Those who have contributed to the world's progress in religious liberty during the century now closing are a noble army, working in various ways and in different lands. He who writes the story of the century in this realm of progress must tell of James Madison, the chief advocate of the first amendment to the constitution, declaring that 'Congress shall make no law respecting any establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' He must tell you of the work of Channing, Theodore Parker, Emerson, Lyman Beecher, Bushnell, Henry Ward Beecher, Phillips Brooks, Charles A. Briggs, Francis E. Clarke, and John Henry Vincent. The historian will not forget Max Müller and his great work for comparative religion and the humanizing of the churches in their attitude toward non-Christian faiths. He will tell of what Gladstone, Macaulay, Tennyson, and Dean Stanley wrought in England for the enlargement of mental freedom. Coming to France, he will speak of Mme. de Staël, Guizot, Athanase Coquerel, and Jules Simon. He will not forget John Frederick Oberlin, the model pastor, the friend of Catholics and Jews, and the champion of love as greater than zeal. He will not forget the Persian sage, the Moslem reformer Beha Allah, who taught his people that all nations are one and all men are brethren and that the bonds of unity should be strengthened between those of various faiths."

MRS. EDDY AND THE "TROUBLESOME TOOTH."

AT the recent Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, Mr. W. A. Purrington, in the course of a criticism of Christian Science and its founder, Mrs. Eddy, remarked:

"She says there is no pain and disease, and that she can restore decaying bones to a healthy condition; yet she had her teeth extracted by



MRS. MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

Dr. Fletcher, of 77 North Main Street, Concord, N. H., under the so-called painless method, by local anesthesia, and she now wears artificial dentures made by him."

In *The Christian Science Sentinel* (December 6), Mrs. Eddy claims that this is an almost total misinterpretation of her position. She prints a statement from Dr. Fletcher saying that while Mrs. Eddy did have a "troublesome tooth extracted," it was

not a carious tooth, neither was she in pain at the time. "She did request me to extract the tooth, allowing me to use my own painless method for extracting teeth, which I had recommended." Mrs. Eddy thus explains her metaphysical position in respect to surgery and other physical aids:

"Those familiar with my writings know that long ago I instructed Christian Scientists not to interfere with methods of surgery, but, if they should call a surgeon, to submit to his methods without discussion. Those who are unfamiliar with them, or misconstrue them, should hesitate to criticize without personal knowledge. The following is extracted from the Christian Science text-book, page 400, and has been published in said book since its first issue in 1875: 'Until the advancing age ad-

mits the efficacy and supremacy of Mind, it is better to leave surgery and the adjustment of broken bones and dislocations to the fingers of a surgeon, while you confine yourself chiefly to mental reconstruction, and the prevention of inflammation.' I have always instructed students in Christian Science to be wise and discreet, conforming, where conscience is not offended, to the usages of men. The practise of surgery is not introduced into Christian Science, whose rules and methods are based upon the examples of Jesus and His followers. Bishop Berkeley and I agree that all is Mind. Then, consistently with this premise, the conclusion is that if I employ a dental surgeon, and he believes that the extraction of a tooth is made easier by some application or means which he employs, and I object to the employment of this means, I have turned the dentist's mental protest against myself, he thinks I must suffer because his method is interfered with. Therefore his mental force weighs against a painless operation, whereas it should be put into the same scale as mine, thus producing a painless operation as a logical result.

"Matter is but the objective state of mortal mind. It has only the substance and reality in our day-dreams that it has in our dreams by night. It is all the way the Adam-dream of mind in matter, which is mortal and God-condemned; it is not the spiritual fact of being. When this scientific classification is understood, we shall have one Mind, one God, and we shall obey the commandment 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

In commenting on certain criticisms of her book Mrs. Eddy writes as follows:

"My first writings on Christian Science began with notes on the Scriptures. I consulted no other author, and read no other books but the Bible for about three years. What I wrote had a strange coincidence or relationship with the light of revelation and solar light. I could not write those notes after sunset: all thoughts in the line of Scriptural interpretation would leave me until the rising of the sun; then the influx of divine interpretation would pour in upon my spiritual sense as gloriously as the sunlight on the material senses. It was not myself, but the divine power of Truth and Love, infinitely above me, which dictated 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.' I have been learning the higher meaning of this book since writing it. Is it too much to say that this book is leavening the whole lump of human thought? You can trace its teachings in each step of mental and spiritual progress, from pulpit and press, in religion and ethics, and find this step either written or indicated therein. It has mounted thought on the swift and mighty chariot of divine Love, which to-day is circling the whole world.

"I should blush to write of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' as I have, were it of human origin, and I, apart from God, its author. But, as I was only a scribe echoing the harmonies of heaven in divine metaphysics, I can not be supermodest in my estimate of the Christian Science text-book."

CONGRESS OF THE HISTORY OF RELIGION.

ONE of the most enthusiastic religious conventions held during the Paris Exposition was the Congrès International d'Histoire des Religions, concerning which very little has appeared in the American press. In the *Revue Chrétienne* is found a report of its proceedings, from which we glean the following details.

In the opening address, by Prof. Augustus Sabatier, the famous Protestant savant of Paris, especial attention was drawn to the history and purpose of the meeting. In the first convention of the kind (held in Chicago in 1893) he said all types of religious thought, including the "Americanistic" Roman Catholic scholars, such as Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, took prominent part, as did also the French Abbé Klein and Charbonnel. Lately when the Vatican, through the influence of the Jesuits, frowned on such "Americanism," the officials of that church withdrew from cooperation; but not before Abbé Charbonnel had withdrawn from that church. It is no more than right, the professor continued, that the convention should be held in Paris, as that city has been the headquarters for re-

search in this department all along. Since 1879 there has been a chair for the history of religions in connection with the Collège de France, and since 1882 the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*—the first and for many years the only scientific journal of its kind—has been published there; and in 1886 the Sorbonne established the "École des Sciences Religieuses" (School of Religious Sciences).

The congress reported 180 participants, who represented 19 European states, while Asia had 3 delegates, Africa 1, and America 5. A prominent part in the work was taken by two Buddhist professors of theology from Kioto, Japan. The late Professor Max Müller and Professor Tiele, of Leyden, were chosen for presiding officers; but neither could be present on account of illness. Of the vice-presidents, Reville represented France; Gubernatis, Italy; Naville, Switzerland; d'Alviella, Belgium; Goldziher, Hungary; and Carpenter, England. The Catholic Church was poorly represented, and Germany sent but one representative in the person of the semi-French professor of Strassburg, Dr. Piepenbring. The congress worked in twelve sections, the one dealing with the problems of Christianity having Professor Sabatier as chairman. The leading topics discussed were: "The History of Religion and Biblical Criticism," by Sabatier; "The Fundamental Teachings of Jesus," by Professor Piepenbring; "Kant's Influence on Religious Criticism," by Abbé Deins; "The Relation of Essenism to Christianity," by Klein, of Stockholm; "Buddhism and Yoga," by Senart, of the French Institute; "The Present Condition of the History of Religions in Europe and America," by Jean Réville, of Paris; "Islam and Parseism," by Goldziher.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PSYCHICAL BASIS OF REVELATION.

EVEN if the more advanced results of the higher critics should be accepted, says the Rev. Edward Maccomb Duff, the argument in favor of the divine inspiration of the Hebrew prophetic writings would remain uninjured; for, provided a document is written at a sufficient time before the fulfilment of the events predicted, it matters not whether it was written by one author or by many. "Even a single century before Christ would satisfy the requirements of 'sufficiency' for the date of a genuinely prophetic book just as well as would a thousand years before Christ's coming," he says, while "the most rigorous critics concede at least a century and a half before Christ for the date of the last of the prophetic books." Mr. Duff, from whose article on "The Bearing of Psychical Research upon the Bible Miracles" we have already quoted (August 11), thus continues (in *The Living Church*, October 6):

"Here, then, is the phenomenon of veridical prevision in both ancient and modern times confronting us as a hard fact. It is a psychic phenomenon inasmuch as human mentality forms the medium through which it is manifested. As a psychic phenomenon it must necessarily have a psychic basis. What is that basis? The theory of a 'Subjective Mind' or 'Subliminal Consciousness' governed by the 'Law of Suggestion' will not do for veridical prevision, nicely as it works for 'Inspirational Speaking' under supposed 'Spirit-guides'; for veridical prevision is obviously more than deductive reasoning from premises supplied by auto-suggestion. So for that matter is telepathy. The latter is not a deduction from premises supplied by auto-suggestion; it is the acquisition by mind of something—to wit, a message from another finite mind—that has succeeded in entering the recipient's mind *from without*. Here the most that suggestion can do (and does) is to supply the command, 'Be thou telepathically sensitive.' The mind's *execution* of such a command transcends the limits of suggestion. Obviously Dr. Hudson and those who think with him have imposed upon Suggestion a burden greater than it can bear, as far as psychic facts show.

"The basis of telepathy, clairvoyance, and those higher feats of mind whereby it acquires knowledge from without (and from

above) has been indicated by Sir William Crookes, England's foremost scientist. He suggests that such supernormal acquisitions of knowledge are due to the ability of some minds in the psychic or subjective state to become sensitive to certain subtle and interpretable ether-vibrations to which the mind is insensible during the normal state; *i.e.*, when it functions through the brain-sensorium. To build up on this suggestion, take the case of telepathy. The 'transmitter' by his mental concentration sets in motion a series of ether-waves. These vibrations may impinge upon many sensoriums as well as upon that of the recipient. But the latter's attention alone is aroused because the message conveyed by the vibrations concerns him only. Like the receiving-operator at a telegraph-station he is oblivious to what goes over the line except when his particular station is 'called.' Then he listens. . . . Experimental telepathy demonstrates that the mind, to be receptive, must be, in whole or in part, 'switched off,' so to speak, from the brain-sensorium. Hypnosis, in fact, furnishes the requisite condition. Here the brain is inhibited and quiescent. Its neuron-tracts have become temporarily disordinated. Consequently the mind no longer functions through them. Yet it must be functioning through *some* sensorium, otherwise its activity would be unexplainable. It is evidently functioning through a sensorium more refined and delicate than that of brain or of anything that is physiological.

"If now the case be one of clairvoyance, as distinct from telepathy, the vibrations impinging upon the transcerebral sensorium have a *cosmic* and not a *finite* mental origin. Here the transmitter is the Infinite Mind. Conceivably, the entire cosmos is filled with interpretable vibrations which the Infinite Mind sets and keeps in motion. These vibrations carry God's messages of past, present, and future, involving all the concerns of His universe from the highest to the most trivial. A true prophet is one who by holiness of life and lofty aspirations is enabled in the psychic state to become sensitive to those messages from the Infinite One which concern the higher destinies of man. The ordinary clairvoyant, by reason of his absorption in commercial aims and interests, is, in the psychic state, sensitive only to those messages which bear upon temporal concerns. Thus suggestion does determine something, *viz.*, the kind of message to which clairvoyant mentality may become sensitive. Suggestion in its turn is determined by the psychic's moral habits. But suggestion does not extend to the *execution* of the commands which it gives; at least not in the case of genuine telepathy and clairvoyance.

"Now the test of genuine clairvoyance, whether of a high or a low order, is its subsequent objective verification. As far as a prophet of the Lord is concerned, the test is this: 'And if thou say in thine heart, How shall we know that which the Lord hath not spoken? When a prophet speaketh in the name of the Lord, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the Lord hath not spoken, but the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously; thou shalt not be afraid of him' (Deut. xviii. 21, 22). . . . The point which I have tried to establish is this: That there is a psychological basis, both in fact and in theory, for the reception by man of divine revelation. That the Bible does contain divine revelation ought, I think, to be obvious to every one who has made a special study, without materialistic preconceptions, of messianic prophecy and its fulfilment."

Does the Church Favor War?—Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, the most earnest American apostle of Tolstoy's doctrine of non-resistance, publishes in a leaflet his address before the recent Episcopal Church Congress on "War from the Christian Point of View." After giving from various sources several lurid accounts of harrowing incidents on Sudanese, South African, and other battle-fields, Mr. Crosby impeaches the churches as follows:

"War is hate. Christianity is love. On which side should the church be ranged? War is hell. The church is, or ought to be, the kingdom of heaven. What possible truce can there be between them?"

"And yet it is a fact that the church favors war. Can you recall a single sermon condemning war, or even severely critical of it? A great movement against war has been going on in England during the past two years. I find among its leaders Frederick Harrison the positivist, Herbert Spencer the agnostic,

and John Morley the atheist, but the whole bench of bishops has been on the side of bloodshed. In France the church has given its unanimous support to the military conspiracy against Dreyfus, and left it to the free-thinking Zola to show 'what Jesus would do.' In Germany and Russia the church is the mainstay of military despotism. Is it true that things are so very different in this country? We have seen a great campaign conducted against war here since 1898. Has not the vastly preponderating influence in the church been exerted against peace, with only here and there a lonely voice in its favor? Has a single religious newspaper opposed warfare? . . . If you address a miscellaneous audience at the Cooper Institute in New York, for instance—an audience of some fifteen hundred, composed neither of blackguards nor gentlemen—and tell them, as I have, that war is a relic of barbarism which has no business to show itself at the end of the nineteenth century, they will cheer you to the echo, and scarcely a man will be found to make a protest. I have also spoken to audiences of educated Christians and I have found them cold. Only once were my hearers unanimous against me without an exception, and that was when I was invited to address a meeting of Protestant ministers. Even Captain Mahan admits that there have been such things as bad wars. Can any of you remember one so iniquitous that the church did not give it her blessing? I am driven reluctantly to a conclusion which I only express here under a grave sense of duty, and that is that the churches are the chief strongholds in Christendom of the spirit of warfare."

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE CHINESE TROUBLES—GERMAN VIEWS.

IN Germany, the discussion of the Chinese problem has virtually been narrowed down to a controversy as to the responsibility of the missionaries for the anti-foreign uprising. A leading part in the debate has been taken by Herr von Brandt, for eighteen years German consul in China, who in articles in the *Christliche Welt* and other journals has expressed the following views:

The Chinese uprising is largely an uprising caused by a reaction against the activity of the missionaries, and more particularly the Protestant missionaries. These latter are by no means as wise in their generation as are those of the Roman Catholic Church, as they do not understand how to adapt themselves to the life of the natives. In fact, fully three fourths of all the disagreeable business which a foreign consul must attend to in China is caused by the interference of Protestant missionaries in behalf of their converts.

These sentiments from the pen of a man so influential and so experienced in the affairs of China have led to a general discussion. The accusations that have been raised against the Protestant missionaries may be formulated as follows:

(1) The Protestant missionaries are not acquainted with the Chinese language and customs, as the Roman Catholics usually are; (2) the former are entirely too zealous, and conduct their propaganda unwisely and offensively; (3) they lack that discretion in the handling of converts and in their dealings with the non-Christian element which the Roman Catholic priests possess; (4) the Protestants offend the Chinese in their most sacred convictions, and in cases of anti-Christian reaction have their governments send military expeditions to punish the Chinese; (5) the Chinese converts of the Protestants are a bad class of people.

So determined has been this outcry against Protestant methods that Professor Warneck, of Halle, easily the leading authority in the world on the theory of missions, has issued a defense under the title "*Die Chinesische Mission im Gericht der Deutschen Zeitungspresse*," in which he produces an imposing array of facts against the popular assaults carried on in the German press, and declaring that the causes of the Chinese troubles are to be sought elsewhere. The same line of argument is pursued with even greater detail by Maus, in a pamphlet entitled "*Die Ursachen der Chinesischen Wirren und die Evangelische Mission*" (The Causes of the Chinese Imbroglio and the

Protestant Missions), in which, after a vigorous defense of the Protestant cause, he assigns the following as the real reasons for the Chinese rebellion:

(1) Reform movements in the inner politics of China; (2) the aggressive and hostile policy of the foreign nations in their dealings with the Chinese; (3) the Catholic missionaries and their methods, especially their mixing of politics with religion by appealing to the political powers for protection and revenge on the opponents of their work; (4) the contemptible method of the foreigners in China in their treatment of the natives; (5) the unprincipled business methods of the merchants dealing with the Chinese; (6) the newspaper agitation for a partition of the empire; (7) the disagreements and rivalries of the foreign ambassadors in China; (8) the corruption of the Chinese officials; (9) the fact that the Boer and the Philippine wars have revealed to the Chinese the remarkable weakness of two of the leading Western nations.

Quite a different direction has been given to the controversy by the brochure of Horbach, a retired pastor, entitled "*Offener Brief an Herr Bischof Anzer*" ("Open Letter to Bishop Anzer"). Bishop Anzer has for two decades been in charge of the Catholic missions in Northern China, and the object of the publication is to demonstrate by an array of evidence taken from Anzer's own reports that he more than anybody else is the cause of the German appropriation of Kiao-Chou, and that he more than any other has caused the Chinese to make their anti-European crusade. In other words, it was the Roman Catholic method of mixing politics with religion that was the beginning of a movement that has now assumed such terrible proportions. Bishop Anzer is quoted as saying: "Immediately after the murder of our two missionaries, I appealed to His Majesty, the Emperor, for punishment of the offenders. You all know what the answer was—it was Kiao-Chou." The German Chancellor, von Bülow, in a recent address to the parliament, declared that the Government had taken the steps it did in China chiefly on account of the presentations of Bishop Anzer, who insisted that "the occupation of Kiao-Chou was a matter of life and death to the Catholic mission cause in China." The same prelate is quoted repeatedly as declaring that the Chinese authorities themselves had declared to him that "Kiao-Chou came first, and then came all the rest."

In the *Missions Zeitschrift* (No. 11) Professor Warneck gives a *résumé* of the discussion up to date, in which he expresses his decided agreement with the conclusions of Maus and Horbach. —*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NEW interpretation of the Mosaic law, from the standpoint of its inner occult significance, has lately been written by the Rev. George Chainey. The brochure is said to be the precursor of a series of thirty or more large volumes dealing with the whole Bible in this way.

THE Rev. W. T. Roberts, rector of Bruton Church at Williamsburg, Va., one of the most interesting old colonial churches in America, appeals to the public for aid in restoring this edifice. It is the successor of the first church erected in Virginia, at Jamestown, and possesses the latter's communion silver and the font at which Pocahontas is believed to have been christened. Two young children of Martha Washington, by her first husband, are buried here, and five presidents of the United States—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler—were among its regular worshippers, besides Chief Justice Marshall, Edmund Randolph, and many others. It is as a memorial to these, and especially to Marshall, the centenary of whose appointment to the chief justiceship is to be observed the coming year, that this restoration is undertaken.

THE unanimous consent of the visitors and trustees of Andover Theological Seminary, the old stronghold of Puritan theology in New England, to the installation of the Rev. Edward Y. Hinks as professor of Christian theology without subscription to its creed is regarded as a practical abolition of this ancient document and as the close of the famous Andover controversy. The Boston *Evening Transcript* says: "Viewed from any standpoint, the new epoch is promising. Andover's choice indicates what other similar institutions must do during the coming century, for Andover is by no means the only evangelical theological seminary where at regular intervals the professors have to sign, professing to believe its every word, a creed which their class-room instruction and published works impugn in part, at least, as to its terminology and perspective, if not as to its spirit. One does not need to be a philosopher to know that such a state of affairs is prejudicial to the morals of church and state. The lover of sound ethics and progressive theology should therefore be glad of the outcome at Andover."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CLOSING AND OPENING CENTURIES.

RETROSPECTIVE views of the nineteenth and prospective views of the twentieth century are likely to be the order of the day for many weeks to come in the periodical literature of the world. Among the first of the reviews of this sort to reach us from abroad is one in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, a British colonial paper. It finds in the development of Great Britain and the United States the most important political feature of the century just closing. It says:

"When the period [nineteenth century] opened, Great Britain was an island off the northwest coast of Europe, with a single half-conquered dependency in India. She had indeed struggled in the past to found a colonial empire, but mismanagement had alienated her colonies, and she had practically given up all thought of again attempting the task. When it ends, we find a British empire already an established fact—not merely nominal during the piping times of peace, but able to bear the strain of a serious and exhausting war.

"The United States, which less than a quarter of a century previously had started on their own account as a nation, at its conclusion stand out as the most powerful and most advanced of civilized peoples, with a population which, altho it has drawn on every nation in the world, has resulted in forming the most numerous and most homogeneous people on earth."

The Press proceeds to comment on changes among other nations. When the century opened, it remarks, the problem before the world was that growing out of the military ascendancy of France. "Yet France has, during the century, from being the best organized and strongest military power in the world, sunk into the position of being a mere satellite of Russia." As for Germany, after her apparent extinction at Jena, she "has not only turned the tables on her then conqueror, but has succeeded in rising to the front in all the arts which have rendered the century illustrious; and stands as a military nation unequaled amongst her fellows." Not less striking is Russia's development in Asia:

"She indeed nominally reached across Asia to the Northern Pacific [at the beginning of the century], but not the most sanguine of her statesmen ever dreamt that these inhospitable plains would, before the century was over, become positive sources of wealth and strength. Now, at the end, we find Russia a formidable power in Europe; and not content with this, but laying her plans wide and deep for absolute supremacy throughout the entire Asiatic continent."

The struggle for supremacy in the Pacific Ocean will, in the opinion of the same paper, be the most important feature of the twentieth-century politics.

Mr. Hall Caine in a recent speech characterizes the century just past as "the people's century," because it has witnessed so many changes beneficial to health, education, and comfort; and the century to come he already christens "the century of humanity," in anticipation of the "moral welfare of the whole human family" which he foresees it will bring.

Mr. Herbert Asquith, a leader of the English Liberals, recently remarked that "the thirty years of peace ending in 1851 have been succeeded by fifty years of almost continuous war." Commenting on this, *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"The end of the century finds Europe armed to the teeth, but it also finds the statesmen of Russia, France, Germany, and Austria possessed of a determination to keep the peace between themselves which could not be exceeded by the stanchest of Manchester schoolmen. It is years since any one has read a provocative word directed by the statesmen of any of these powers against another, and still longer since a provocative act in Europe has even been dreamt of."

This "caution of Europe" has sometimes paralyzed action in cases where it is desirable, says the same writer; but it has, on the other hand, enabled France to recover from her downfall in 1870, and Germany to develop her trade; while a similar policy in this country "has enabled the United States to leap to the front rank among industrial nations."

The North China Daily News (Shanghai) also speaks of the wonderful strides made by the United States during the century, and couples with that the development of Japan:

"It is when we turn to the United States and Japan that we find the most marvelous development. From being a collection of farming settlements America has grown into an empire ranking in extent with Great Britain and Russia, and so far as inhabitants within her borders go, outclassing every civilized state but one. Her wealth is unsurpassed; her natural resources unequaled; her strength, if organized, immense. Her victory over Spain has given her a world empire such as her statesmen never dreamed of and which many of them would like to abandon. Japan has awakened, and, as tho invigorated by the sleep of ages, has in fifty years caught up to the rest of the world, altho she was centuries behind."

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE GERMANS.

A VERY large proportion of the German people evidently consider their country humiliated because their Government refrained from intervention in behalf of the Boers, and the refusal of an official reception to President Kruger is widely regarded as a needless slight. Herr Hasse complained in the Reichstag that he had been compelled to present the address of the Alldeutsche Verband to the Boer President in The Hague, instead of in Berlin. "It would have been better," he said, "to receive Kruger than that Cecil Rhodes should be taken by his dirty, tho gilded, hand." Chancellor v. Bülow defended the policy of the German Government in the main as follows:

Our attitude is not the least influenced by consideration for England, but solely by consideration for our own interests. We did what we considered best for German purposes. Neither the British court nor the British Government has attempted to exercise pressure in the matter. Not relationship, but the welfare of his own people influences the Emperor. I would not stay in office a day if dynastic considerations influenced the policy of the empire. When the Kaiser sent his congratulatory telegram to President Kruger, after the Jameson raid, he did not intend to bind over the empire to a definite course of action. I am not committing an indiscretion if I say that the reception which that telegram met abroad showed but too plainly that Germany would stand alone in case of a conflict with England. We can not make Pretoria the pivot of our policy; '*das Hemd ist näher als der Rock*.' [The shirt is closer to the body than the coat, i.e., German interests come first.] I admire the idealism of gentlemen like Herr Hasse, but I do not shape my policy at the beer-table, and it is my sworn duty [*meine verdamnte Pflicht und Schuldigkeit*] to see to it as Chancellor that the welfare and future of the empire are not endangered.

The Chancellor's declarations satisfied the House, with the exception of the extreme jingoes and the Socialists. Yet a very large part of the press feel the supposed humiliation of Germany very keenly. The *Vossische Zeitung* objects to the excuse that Dr. Leyds had not announced the President's visit at the proper time as "too thin." The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* thinks the Chancellor can not altogether dispel the suspicion that Germany is in British leading-strings. The most influential journals nevertheless admit that the Government could not act otherwise. "It is no use shouting unless we have the power to make good our words," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. Theodor Mommsen, the historian, says in the *Nation* (Berlin):

"As we can not really be of assistance, we will not assume the appearance of men ready to help. The shout for intervention involves a declaration of war against England, or it remains a

mere worthless pose. That injustice could be eradicated from international politics by such intervention is a mere dream. The enthusiasm with which President Kruger would have been received in Berlin would have harmonized little with the ultimate results."

The *National Zeitung* wonders whether the Czar will receive Kruger, as the Russian papers are so ready to censure the Kaiser. The British papers express themselves confident that the German Government will maintain a "perfectly correct" attitude. Anti-English demonstrations and expressions of sympathy with the Boers are much more general in Germany than they were in France, but elicit comparatively little attention from the English papers. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that the overwhelming majority of the world's press, in expressing sympathy with the Boers, "merely interpret faithfully the conscience of all civilized nations," and adds:

"What was the meaning of Emperor William's famous telegram in 1896? Was it merely a feeler, intended to discover what European power would join Germany against England? The result certainly was not encouraging, and Germany has been forced to seek a better understanding with England. The Kaiser's policy is one of cool reasoning, and admiration is due to him for being able to control his feelings. But such a policy of cool self-control can not be carried out in a democracy. It is only possible where the Government is nearer to despotism, and need not ask what the people feel or think."

To many observers it seems doubtful that the policy of the German Government is really so much at variance with the views of the people as the extent of popular demonstration would indicate. The Berlin correspondent of the *Amsterdam Handelsblad* says:

"However much opposition there may be, however deeply the humiliation may be felt by the *Aldeutsche*, the *Agrarians*, the old Bismarck faction, the calm majority ask themselves whether Germany could have intervened, and they must answer in the negative. The Government can not risk a war for the sake of those 300,000 inhabitants of the republics. Such a war would require millions of men to be enrolled, and it would be more

bloody even than the war of 1870-71. Moreover, even if Germany were victorious, she would be the loser by the fact that Russia, who would merely sit still, would become the predominant power if England were no longer a counterpoise. To threaten without action is worse than useless. England is in the habit of doing that, and she has obtained only humiliation by threatening Russia, who does as she pleases anyway. Such are the considerations which have influenced Germany's policy in the past and will continue to influence it in the future."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GENERAL MERCIER ON A FRENCH INVASION OF ENGLAND.

THE sensational speech made the other day, before the French senate, by General Mercier, Minister of War at the time of the Dreyfus trial, has not elicited a great deal of news paper talk outside of Great Britain. The speech was made during a debate on the proposed increase of the French fleet. General Mercier argued that means of aggression as well as defense should be considered. He expressed the opinion that, in the event of war between France and England, a French force could be landed near London. The British army, he argued, has been discredited in the Transvaal, and the navy, powerful as it is, has plenty to do. Besides, "there are historical instances of mutiny in the British navy at the very moment of battle." France could equal England numerically and perhaps be superior in engines of destruction. Further, he continued, the British Premier has himself recently "given expression to significant apprehensions." General Mercier wanted the matter discussed at length, but the President of the Senate ruled it out of order, and the Minister of Marine declared that the Government was opposed to the suggestion on its merits.

French journals seem disposed to hush the matter up, the principal Nationalist papers confining themselves to short passing mention, while the anti-Nationalist journals (as, for example, *Le Temps*) content themselves with a few deprecatory sentences.



THE BUCKING BOAR.

MR. BULL: "I 'aven't quite broke 'im yet, but I'm making 'im pretty jolly bloomin' tired."

—*Toronto Star.*

MONEY NO OBJECT.

SCULPTOR S-L-SB-RY (at work on a statue of Victory): "I'm afraid, Mr. Bull, I must trouble you for something on account—there is a lot more work in it than I expected."

—*Punch, London.*

JOHN BULL IN THE BRIAR PATCH.

"J'y suis, j'y reste." (Here I am, here I remain.)

—*Marshal McMahon in the Crimea.*

JOHN BULL: "'J'y suis' all right, but I'm hanged if I know about the 'rest.'"

—*Westminster Gazette.*

SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BETTER

MR. BULL (reading of British reverse): "It's me hown bloomin' fault. Why did I hever let those fightin' Canucks go 'ome till the war was hover?"

—*Montreal Herald.*

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION IN CARTOON.

"We are glad to note," says *Le Temps*, "that the friendly relations existing between France and England are not at the mercy of General Mercier." *Le Journal des Débats* considers war between the two countries impossible, "in view of England's immense naval superiority," and "regrets the speech exceedingly." Very little attention is paid to the matter by the German papers,

but the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares the speech a great blunder because "it revealed the secret plans of the anti-Republican parties." Says the *Presse*:

"The world now knows what to expect from the artillery officer and his friends, who comprise all the Nationalists, all the Monarchists, and all the clericals—in a word, all the enemies of the republic. They have worked out plans not only for the invasion of England, but for provoking war, no

matter with whom. . . . A general conflagration would just suit them, as it would bring out the 'savior of France,' whether a Bonapartist, an Orleanist, or a soldier-adventurer."

A few of the English journals take the affair seriously and demand better national defense. The speech is sure to attract attention in England, according to *The St. James's Gazette*, "and the more attention it attracts the better." It continues: "A man like General Mercier, an ex-commander of an army corps and an ex-Minister of War, is not without friends and colleagues. There is every presumption that his scheme has commended itself to other generals as well as to himself. . . . We have every confidence that the needs of our fleet will be supplied; but the country must watch. . . . If General Mercier has done anything to increase our vigilance, he has done us a great service." *The Westminster Gazette* comments to the same effect: "General Mercier has probably done us a good turn without meaning it. He has put us on our guard." *The London Morning Post* says the matter must not be pooh-poohed:

"On what does Great Britain rely? We hardly know. Not on naval strategy, for naval strategy is kept in the background at the Admiralty. It is a part of the twenty-one duties of the First Sea Lord, who, therefore, has not much time to think about it, being kept busy by seventeen or eighteen duties which have nothing to do with strategy. Apparently Great Britain relies on the lists of the battle-ships and cruisers from time to time published as parliamentary papers, which, of course, include all the vessels that are in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the South Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, as well as those available to guard the Channel. In the second place, perhaps, reliance is placed on the military forces—the army, which can not be mobilized in a week, and the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers, which, tho they could be mobilized as quickly as the French army if their mobilization had ever been arranged, have never been so trained as to be worth counting in the scale against troops trained by a three years' service."

"It is an idea worthy of the courageous soldier who perjured Dreyfus into a living grave, and, as Minister of War, sat shivering with terror during the whole of one night at the Elysée lest Germany should declare war against France,"—such is the com-

ment of the *London Daily Chronicle*. *The Morning Leader* thinks that there is no political significance to the speech, "unless, perhaps, it is a bid on General Mercier's part for Boulanger's position."

The action of the President of the French Senate and the Minister of Marine in repudiating General Mercier's proposition is regarded by the *London Standard* as encouraging. It says: "It should be very pleasant to Englishmen, who have nothing but respect and warm regard for the French nation, that responsible statesmen in that country are not disposed to deal equivocally with proposals that might help to disturb good relations."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS GERMANY TO BLAME FOR THE TROUBLE IN CHINA?

ENGLISH, Russian, French, and Japanese papers have not ceased to accuse Germany of having caused the present Chinese trouble by her occupation of Kiao-Chou. M. v. Brandt, German ex-minister to China, contends, in defense of his Government, that a glance at the history of China shows that Germany, altho her conditions absolutely demand expansion, waited until the very last before joining in the general race for territorial and other concessions. He gives in the *Zeitschrift für Socialwissenschaft* a list of the concessions which China has been forced to make since 1842. From his article we take the following data:

- 1842. England obtains Hongkong.
- 1845. Russia obtains the right bank of the Amur.
- 1860. England obtains a part of the Cowloon district, Russia the territory between the Ursuri, the Songatche, and the Hinkat Lake.
- 1864. Russia extends her territory in the West of China by the treaty of Chuguchak.
- 1878. Japan takes Linkin.
- 1881. Russia obtains the western part of Ili.
- 1885. France takes the tributary state of Anam.
- 1886. England takes the tributary state of Burma.
- 1887. France obtains the territory between Tonking and the Mekong.
- 1888. Cession of Macao to Portugal.
- 1893. Russia occupies Chinese Pamir.
- 1894. England obtains Shan states, tributary to China.
- 1895. Japan obtains Formosa, the Pescadores, Liautung, and



AS GERMANY SEES RUSSIA.

—Ull, Berlin.

a part of Southern Manchuria; but returns latter two cessions for 30,000,000 taels.

- 1895. France obtains part of the Shan state Kianghung.
- 1896. England obtains frontier concessions in Farther India.
- 1897. Similar concessions to France and England.
- 1898. Germany obtains Kiao-Chou.

This does not include the very important commercial concessions, railway concessions, treaty port concessions, etc., in which

Germany also plays a very insignificant part, nor the territorial cessions to Russia, France, and England since Germany appeared upon the scene.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FAR EASTERN PRESS ON THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

THE press of the far East regard the Anglo-German agreement in regard to China as of little practical value except perhaps, as regards the facilitation of trade in China. The *Chronicle* (Kobe, Japan) thinks that some such agreement certainly was necessary in view of the tendency of certain powers toward a protective tariff policy. That paper assumes that British trade would not be guarded by protective duties even if all China were to be declared British territory, and adds:

"Some of the continental powers have pursued a very different policy. Take Indo-China, for example. In 1885 no less than seven eighths of the imports came from England, Germany, and Switzerland, but owing to the duties imposed since then by the French—duties ranging up to as high as fifty per cent.—three fourths of the imports now come from France and only one fourth from the rest of the world. That one example alone shows how necessary it is for such nations as Great Britain, Germany, and the United States to strive for the policy of the open door in China."

The agreement further shows, thinks the same paper, that Germany has decided that her interests are with Great Britain rather than with Russia. The *Japan Gazette* (Yokohama) points out that Russia is practically in possession of Manchuria, and that her promise to withdraw can hardly be taken seriously by Great Britain. It then continues:

"It therefore became necessary for these powers to agree on a course of action in that event, and consequently the agreement, which on first appearances might seem to be a guaranty of integrity, is really a step toward partition. The Russian occupation of Manchuria must come under the head of 'territorial advantage obtained by another power,' and as it is not probable that either German or English statesmen really credited Russia's promises to evacuate the region, the inference would seem to be that the agreement was framed with a view to amicably arranging their own course of action in China in case a policy of partition was forced on them."

The *Japan Mail* points out that Japan joined the agreement in order to have an equal voice with Germany and Britain in the final settlement of all Chinese questions. This equality she has obtained, according to the *Tokyo Kokumin*, and no territorial division will be made without her concurrence. The *Sin Wen Pao* (Shanghai) expresses itself to the following effect:

"The open-door policy, combined with the endeavor to preserve the integrity of China, is consistent with the high claims to civilization advanced by Great Britain and Germany. China has not, indeed, gained by her intercourse with Western nations. She has steadily become poorer. But she can not complain of fair and honest competition. It is quite possible for her to imitate Western methods and in time to beat her competitors. But the partitioning of China would not benefit the Western nations. They would merely become masters of ruined tracts, whose inhabitants would always hate and oppose the conquerors. If the integrity of China is preserved, trade will revive, and without trade possession is of little value."

The *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) fears that the only hope for salvation for China is in the fact that the competitors are many, since national imperialism is to-day a widespread sentiment. It says:

"All kingdoms ambitious of posing as world empires to-day deem it their duty to have a finger in every pie, if possible to secure a plum for themselves, at any rate to prevent their rivals

from taking too much. . . . Possibly the existence of the jealousy thus occasioned may be the salvation of China; not, as we hope, of her guilty rulers, but of the country at large. 'If I can't have it, you shan't' was a rough and ready settlement of some of our disputes as juveniles."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE considerable extension of Russian territory, power, and influence which has been the result of the far Eastern trouble does not seem to have led to a relaxation of Russian efforts in the region of the Himalayas. The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) relates that the Russian embassy to Tibet has been received with great friendliness by the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal ruler of Tibet, who in return sent a special delegation to Russia. The Tibetan ambassadors were received by the Czar in person. The London *Observer* expresses itself to the following effect:

The incident shows with what ceaseless energy the diplomacy of England's great rival is at work. Not even the Chinese crisis, which engages the attention of Russia so strongly, has prevented her from pushing her interests on the road to India. And Tibet is of the utmost importance to the masters of India. Warren Hastings knew it, and he opened friendly relations with the Dalai Lama a hundred years ago; but somehow the connection was not continued. Tibet is rich, and its trade is worth much; yet altho India is near, the trade of Tibet goes to far-off Russia. Russia has managed in such a way that her own emissaries are welcome in Tibet, while Britons are refused admittance, and the Asiatics are led to think that England is a waning power.

The attitude of that great buffer state, Afghanistan, is nowadays watched with keen interest. Apparently Afghanistan is getting ready for a possible struggle. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says:

"According to the latest English news, Afghanistan has been prevailed upon to prepare for a resistance to Russia. The Durban, the Grand Council, are putting the country in a state of defense, as the advance of Russia has aroused suspicion. A reserve army is being created, and the export of horses and grain has been prohibited. At the same time large granaries are being erected in Kabul, Candahar, and Herat. According to the *Calcutta Pioneer* all this activity is directed against Russia. But it may be doubted that Afghanistan will throw her weight into the British scale when the time comes."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) points out that the restrictions which Lord Curzon has placed upon the native Indian princes, who have been prohibited from going abroad without special permission, must tend to keep these native potentates from communicating with the possible enemies of Great Britain. At the same time Gibraltar, Malta, and other stations on the way to India are the scene of much activity and are being placed in a condition to resist even a sudden attack.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

- America—Picturesque and Descriptive.—Joel Cook. (Henry T. Coates & Co., 3 vols.)
 The Cyclops of Euripides.—Edited by John Paterson, B.A. (Alexander Gardiner, London.)
 The Heart's Choice and Other Poems.—Henry A. Lavelly. (The Riverside Press.)
 L'Aiglon Souvenir of Maude Adams. (R. H. Russell, \$0.25.)
 Expansion of Russia.—Alfred Rambaud. (The International Monthly, \$1.00.)
 The Rose of Joy.—Josephine L. Roberts.—(The Neely Co.)
 The Religion of Democracy.—Charles Ferguson. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$1.00.)
 365 Desserts. (George W. Jacobs & Co., \$0.50.)
 Odd Bits of Travel with Brush and Camera.—Charles M. Taylor, Jr. (George W. Jacobs & Co., \$2.00.)
 Women of the American Revolution.—Elizabeth F. Ellet. (George W. Jacobs & Co., 2 vols, \$4.00.)
 Shall We Believe in a Divine Providence?—D. W. Faunce. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$1.00.)
 Seed-Thoughts for Public Speakers.—Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$1.50.)
 The Great Trial of the Nineteenth Century.—Samuel C. Parks, A.M. (Hudson, Kimberly Publishing Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

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By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

'Tis not the weight of jewel or plate,
 Or the fondle of silk and fur;
 'Tis the spirit in which the gift is rich
 As the gifts of the Wise Ones were;
 And we are not told whose gift was gold
 Or whose was the gift of myrrh.

—Chautauquan (December).

In Memoriam

Sir Arthur Sullivan.

BORN 1842. DIED NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

In the immortal music rolled from earth
 He was content to claim a lowly part,
 Yet leaves us purer by the grace and mirth,
 Human, that cling about the common heart.

Now on the bound of Music's native sphere,
 Whereof he faintly caught some earthward strain,

At length he reads the "Golden Legend" clear,
 At lengths the "Lost Chord" finds itself again.

—Punch.

Sonnet

By RICHARD HOVEY.

TO MARNA:

What use are words to tell you of my love?
 It is my trade to make words do my will,
 To change my mood and passion like a glove
 And feign the utter scope of good and ill.
 And if truth speak out clear in every tone
 You will applaud and say it is my art;
 So have I all men's voices but my own,
 And to serve them I leave unserved my heart.

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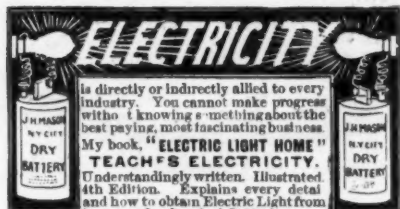
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I, who am speech for all men's hopes and fears,
Must leave my love unspoken in its need
Until the whim of the disdainful years
Toss me a test to answer with a deed.
And if that golden chance I never know
And die unproved—then Fate will have it so.
—Scribner's (December).

Verses Written in a copy of "Among My Books."

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Last year I brought you verses,
This year with prose make bold;
I know not which the worse is;
Both are but empty purses
For your superfluous gold.

Put in your sunny fancies,
Your feeling quick and fine,
Your mirth that sings and dances,
Your nature's graver glances,
And think they all are mine.

—In the *Atlantic Monthly*, December.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

December 17.—The Russian and American commanders in Peking are issuing large quantities of rice for destitute Chinese.

Li Hung Chang is reported ill with influenza.

December 19.—News comes from Vladivostok, of the rescue of Belgian missionaries and several thousand Chinese converts in the district of Pins, by a Russian column after a terrible siege.

December 21.—Count von Waldersee reports the killing of fifteen Boxers and the rout of Chinese regulars by a German column of the international army.

December 22.—The joint note of the powers to China is at last signed by the foreign ministers in Peking.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 17.—A rumor is current in London that a Boer force has been surrounded and cut to pieces on the Orange River.

Seven hundred Boers cross the Orange River into Cape Colony.

December 18.—Reports are current of a fight between Boer and British forces in Cape Colony in which the British retire "with losses."

December 19.—Owing to the invasion of Cape Colony by the Boers, the chase after De Wet is abandoned by the British column under General Knox.

December 20.—London advices from Cape Town say that the Boer invasion of Cape Colony proves more serious, and fears prevail that the Dutch in the colony may join the ranks of the enemy.

December 21.—The Boers, according to reports, are driven out of Houtkruis, Cape Colony, by the British, and are also repulsed in an attack on Zuurfontein, near Johannesburg.

Mounted reinforcements are being sent by request of General Kitchener to South Africa. General French, it is said, defeated the Boers at Thorndale.

December 23.—General French defeats the Boers in the Magaliesberg Range, in the Transvaal, capturing Commandant Kreuse and others.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 17.—The United States battle-ship *Kentucky* sails from Smyrna on her way to Manila.

December 18.—The purity crusade in Paris continues with four hundred and eighty new arrests.

December 19.—It is reported that, after a two days' battle, the Colombian rebels are beaten decisively at a point on the Magdalena River.

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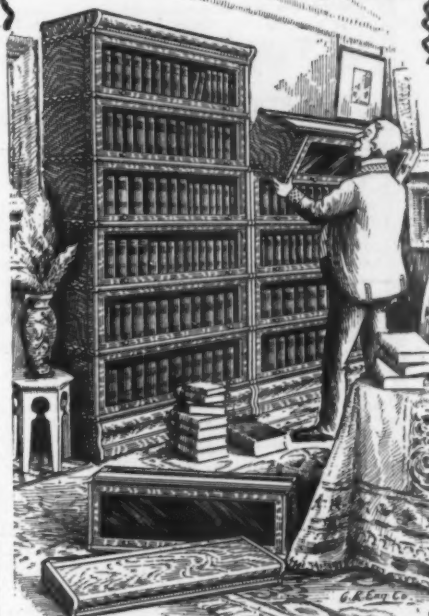
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Moslem excesses are reported in the central provinces of Turkey.

December 20.—The Spanish cabinet council decides to present to the chamber the project of the sale to the United States of the Cagayan Island and other islands of the Philippine group not included in recent treaty.

December 23.—The population of Berlin is said to be 2,469,676.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 17.—*House*: Many bills of a miscellaneous character are passed, among them one to place Representative Boutelle, of Maine, on the retired list of the navy as a captain.

December 18.—*Senate*: The President sends the following appointments to the Senate: John C. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, now Minister to Switzerland, to be Minister to Turkey; Arthur S. Hardy, of New Hampshire, now Minister to Greece, Rumania, and Servia, to be Minister to Switzerland, and Charles S. Francis, of New York, to be Minister to Greece, Rumania, and Servia.

December 19.—*Senate*: The House resolution for the retirement of Representative Boutelle as a captain in the navy is passed.

House: Two bills affecting the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminal facilities in Washington are passed.

December 20.—*Senate*: In executive session, the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty is ratified as amended by a vote of 55 to 18.

House: The Indian and Military Academy appropriation bills are passed.

December 21.—The deaths of Mrs. W. P. Frye and Representative R. A. Wise are announced, and both houses adjourn until January 3.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 17.—A military court of inquiry begins its investigation into the death of former cadet Booz, said to be due to hazing.

December 18.—John D. Rockefeller gives \$1,500,000 additional to the University of Chicago.

December 19.—Contracts for eleven armored war-ships are awarded by Secretary Long. The fifteen-year-old son of E. A. Cudahy, of Omaha, is kidnapped.

December 20.—J. W. Yerkes takes the oath of office and assumes his new duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Governor Roosevelt removes from office Dr. Peter M. Wise, president of the state commission in lunacy.

The son of E. A. Cudahy, who was kidnapped, is returned upon payment of a ransom of \$25,000.

December 21.—Ex-Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, dies at his home in Boston from typhoid fever.

December 22.—Governor Roosevelt removes District Attorney Gardiner on charges and appoints Eugene A. Philbin, former law partner of the late Judge Beekman, as his successor.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 21.—*Philippines*: The Philippine Commission enacts that all laws in the island be printed in English.

December 22.—*Philippines*: H. Phelps Whitmarsh is appointed governor of the province of Benguet, Luzon, by the Philippine Civil Commission.

December 23.—*Philippines*: The Autonomist Party is launched in Manila at a meeting attended by virtually all the loyal Filipino leaders in the city.

Reports of the civil administration of affairs are made public, showing conditions of currency, tariff, immigration, and the courts, and the practical autonomy of Negroes.

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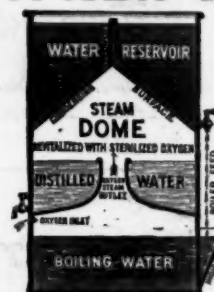
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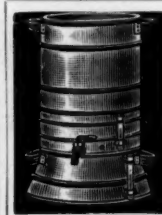


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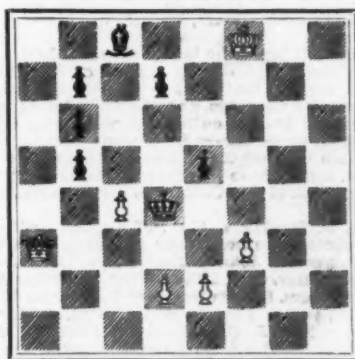
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No. 522.

Key-move, Kt-K 3.

No. 523.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Q-Kt sq | 2. Q-Q R sq ch | 3. Q-Q sq, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | 1. K-Q 6 | 3. Q-R 7, mate |
| | 2. K-B 4 | 3. Q-Kt 7, mate |
| | 2. R-B 4! | |
| 1. B-R sq | 1. B x R | 3. Q-R 2, mate |
| | 2. K x R | 3. Q-K 3, mate |
| | 2. Any other | |

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1.	Kt x P ch	3. Q-Kt 4, mate
2. B-B sq	K-K 3 (must)	3. Q-Q sq, mate
1.	R-B 5 ch	
2. P-B 4	K x Kt (must)	

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.; F. E. Reid, New York City; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; D. Schaudi, Corning, Ark.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Independence, Col.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; H. W. Barry, Boston; "Merope," Cincinnati.

521 (only): F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Hyattsville, Md.; Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; P. J. Williams, Ashland, Pa.; J. B. Cox, New York City; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; Prof. O. W. Ensworth, Warren, Pa.; Miss E. C. Cram, Wilton, N. H.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; J. H. Mueller, Cleveland, O.; J. H. Stoddard, Kansas City, Mo.; B. F. Koperlik, Perry, Ia.; H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; A. King, Bristol, Tenn.; J. B. Darrett and C. S. Fisher, Belton, Tex.; A. E. and A. F. Burt, Middlebury, Vt.

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(523): "A quite original theme, in which the Q is supreme"—L. W. B.; "First-class"—C. R. O.; "Not up to the mark, altogether; tho it has considerable merit"—F. H. J.; "Nearly perfect and one of your best 3-ers"—M. M.; "Interesting and enjoyable"—W. W.; "Of merit"—A. K.; "Looks like a 2-er at first glance; but it develops a surprising power of resistance"—G. D.; "Unassuming and simple, profound and highly instructive"—W. R. C.; "Plenty of plausible 'plants' to this one"—N. W.; "Neat, economical, and clever"—H. W. B.

Problem 523 has proved a stumbling-block to many solvers. The specially good "tries" are R-B 4, and Q-Kt 4. In addition to these Q-R sq and Q-Qt 2 were selected. It is enough for us to say that none of these will do as the key-move. Several solvers pronounced the problem unsound, because they could not find the solution.

In addition to those reported, H. S., D. G. H., and Miss E. C. got 520 and 521. A. K. found the way of doing Reichelm's end-game.

The Coming International Tournament.

The program of the International Tournament to be held in Monte Carlo, beginning on February 1, 1900, has been issued. From it we learn that there are six prizes: First, 5,000 frs.; second, 3,500 frs.; third, 2,000 frs.; fourth, 1,200 frs.; fifth, 800 frs.; sixth, 500 frs. Besides these, Baron A. de Rothschild offers a prize of 500 francs for the best game, and Professor Rice 250 fr. for the most brilliant game. The Administration of the *Cercle des Etrangers* has set aside 1,500 fr. towards defraying the expenses of non-prizewinners.

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